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FRUITLAND NURSERIES

SUCCESSORS TO
P. J. BERCKMANS Co. Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1856

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA



Abelia Grandiflora



NANDINA DOMESTICA

NOTICE—If remittance does not accompany order, shipment will be made C. O. D. unless references are furnished. In all cases one-half of amount must accompany order.

To FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. O. DRAWER No. 910,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

DATE.....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED, \$.....

SHIP TO.....

STREET ADDRESS OR BOX NUMBER.....

TOWN..... STATE..... COUNTY.....

SHIP VIA.....

(Write "Freight," "Express," "Parcel Post" or "Use Your Discretion.")

Many small shipments can be sent by Parcel Post at a much cheaper rate than Express. When instructing to ship by Parcel Post, ADD AMOUNT OF POSTAGE TO REMITTANCE (about 15% of list price.)

In giving this order it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to FRUITLAND NURSERIES when frost, drought or other casualties beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for. We give no guarantee other than printed in our Catalog.

Quantity	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	Size	Price Each	TOTAL

(Continue order on other side of sheet.)

TOTAL

IMPORTANT—We never substitute unless authorized. If you wish to substitute, should varieties first ordered be exhausted, write here the word "YES".....

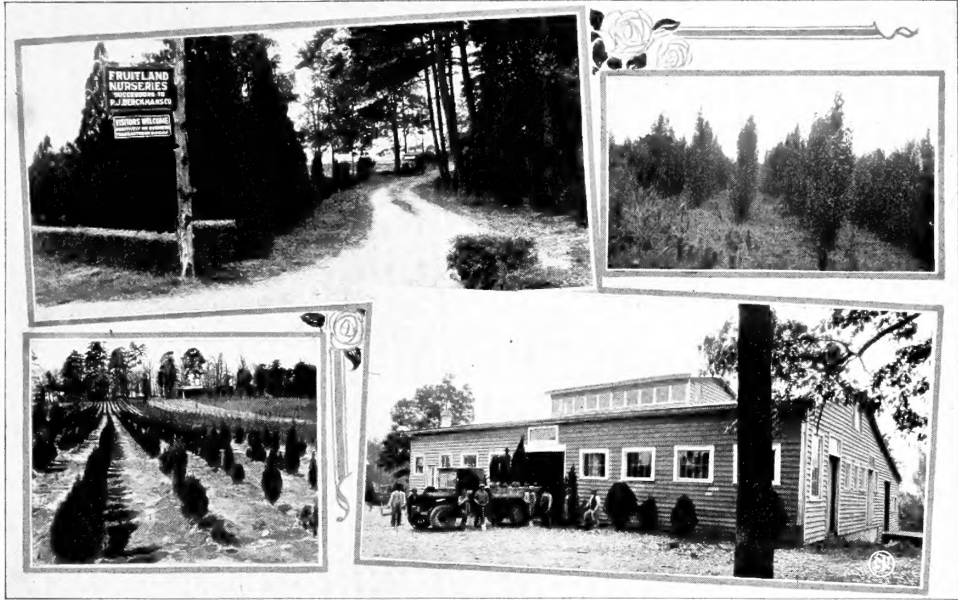
SIGNATURE OF CUSTOMER.....

ORDER No.....

ADDRESS.....

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1856



GREETINGS

TO OUR FRIENDS, BOTH OLD AND NEW:

WE have endeavored to offer to our customers quality in plants as well as name. In this seventieth edition you will find described many treasures of the garden, home grounds and orchard. In plants, shrubs, evergreens and shade trees we have a large stock and variety to select from.

For the convenience of our customers we have divided this book into groups of fruit, deciduous shrubs, deciduous trees, broadleaved and coniferous evergreens, climbers and roses. Under each group heading we give description, then suggest planting and care after planting.

For further information refer to index and read general topics such as Landscape Page, How to Plant an Orchard, Planting and Spraying Instructions, etc.

Should you fail to get information desired, please write us, as we are obligated to every customer as well as community for their patronage, and we will be only too glad to assist you in any way we can.

We trust that this book may be of interest and that you may find suggestions and new ideas which will be helpful. We are striving each year to make your place more beautiful and your home grounds a beauty spot.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES
BAILIE & GWIN, *Proprietors*
AUGUSTA, GA.



Landscape Department

ALTHOUGH landscape gardening is one of the oldest of arts, it has not been well understood by the general public. The possibilities for artistic designing in the improvement of grounds around private homes, institutions, clubs and public buildings have not been fully realized, but with the growth and maturity the country has come to a fuller knowledge of the advantages and pleasures that follow the careful study and execution of such work.

The services of the Landscape Architect are recognized by people who are fond of flowers. The Landscape Architect arranges land and the features on land for the purpose of utility and beauty.

A well arranged planting of trees, shrubs and plants about the grounds raises the simplest place above its surroundings, but if the planting is done in a careless way without knowledge the place will never get above the level of its neighbor.

We will furnish without cost a tentative plan which will convey the Landscape Architect's ideas and conform best with the client's wishes. We have in our employ men who are thoroughly trained in this class of work. If it is found necessary to visit the grounds charges for this service will be made on the per diem basis for the time used in traveling, consultation and inspection plus traveling and living expenses.

Planting Plans: In the preparation of planting plans, the aim is to secure harmonious grouping of trees, shrubs and plants according to their growth, habits and color. The firm takes special care to secure plants best suited to the location of this work.

Constantly we are called on for plans and suggestions for beautifying and making home grounds more cheerful. In writing for this service please give accurate dimensions of property, home and any other buildings, the location of roads, walks and the exposure of the house that we may plan intelligently. In planning there will be a considerable difference in price as to the class of plants used whether evergreen or deciduous.

Correspondence is invited and appointments for consultation and inspection will be made at the convenience of the client.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1856

SUGGESTIONS

Always address communications to FRUITLAND NURSERIES, Drawer 910, Augusta, Ga., and not to individuals.

NOTE—All quotations are for immediate acceptance, subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualties beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

ORDER NOW—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now; it will be filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order, write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in catalogue. Give size and catalogue price. Never give local names, as different plants frequently have the same local name.

RESERVING ORDERS—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

NAME AND ADDRESS—Always write your name plainly upon order-sheet in catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same initials. Give your postoffice, county and state, also street or post-office box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given upon application.

EXPRESS AND PARCEL POST—Owing to the fact that nursery stock has been advanced to first class rate by the express companies, the express charges are a great deal higher than heretofore. On all small packages we would advise that they be sent by Parcel Post, but sufficient postage must be sent with order or we reserve the right to ship via express. If no instructions are given we will use our judgment in shipping via express or parcel post. Large shipments will have to be sent via express or freight.

PACKING—All articles in this catalogue packed free, except when for export, as such orders require large quantities of specially prepared packing material, and entail much extra labor and care in preparation. This extra packing is charged at actual cost. We maintain a large force of experienced packers, and only the most expert are entrusted with this work.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

PRICES—All prices quoted are net. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 trees at the 100 rate; 400 at the 1,000 rate, viz.: Five Pecans will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 at the 100 rate, etc.

REMITTANCES—Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order, or by Checks on Augusta or New York. As our banks charge exchange on checks (minimum charge ten cents) on all points except Augusta, New York, and a few large cities, please add one-fourth of one per cent on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. Make remittances payable to Fruitland Nurseries.

WE GUARANTEE every tree or plant to be in perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect when leaving our hands, but, after delivering to forwarders, all losses resulting from delays or exposure in transit are at risk of purchaser.

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We are not responsible for failures arising from defective planting, unfavorable weather conditions, or improper treatment and cultivation. If any Nursery stock, etc., proves untrue to description under which it is sold, Seller shall be liable to the Purchaser only and to no greater extent or amount than the purchase price of such Nursery stock, etc., and the Seller, except for the aforesaid agreed liability and in respect to such purchased Nursery stock, etc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.

ERRORS—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods; otherwise they will not be entertained.

SHIPPING FACILITIES—Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroad, enables us to secure rates of freight to all points.

SHIPPING SEASON—This usually commences about the middle of October, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and for all open ground trees and plants continues until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell. Pot grown plants can be safely sent out any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES—Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

FUMIGATION—We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot	43,560	8 feet	680	18 feet	134
2 feet	10,890	9 feet	537	20 feet	108
3 feet	4,840	10 feet	435	25 feet	70
4 feet	2,722	12 feet	302	30 feet	48
5 feet	1,742	13 feet	258	35 feet	35
6 feet	1,210	15 feet	193	40 feet	27
7 feet	888	16 feet	170	50 feet	17

HINTS TO PLANTERS

Time for Planting—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Preparation of the Soil—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfull of thoroughly decomposed barn yard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid contact of the roots with heating manures. We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite wherever feasible.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant—Before planting, remove the broken roots; cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. (For pruning peach trees see pages 5 and 6.) The tree should be set about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Cultivation—You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard

should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring.

When the soils are deficient in lime and potash, supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

Selection of Trees—For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth (except peaches, June buds or one-year trees of which should be planted) are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas, a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

Care of the Trees on Arrival—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air; dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

INJURIOUS INSECTS AND FUNGUS DISEASES

We only enumerate the most abundant and destructive insects and fungus diseases which infest our orchards and gardens. The remedies as suggested are in accordance with the latest recommendations of the leading Entomologists.

Previous to spraying during the dormant season all trees and plants should be properly pruned. The proper time for applying spray solutions cannot be given exactly in this calendar. Allowances for difference in climatic weather conditions between different localities must be considered. The orchardist should familiarize himself with the habits and life history of the different insects and diseases, in order that he may apply to his particular locality and conditions the necessary measures.

APPLES

Apple Worm (Codlin Moth)—Spray with two pounds of Standard Arsenate of Lead, three pounds of lime to each fifty gallons of water; first, so soon as the petals fall and before the calyx closes; second, two weeks later; third, about eight weeks after the petals fall.

When the time comes for using the third spraying, Bordeaux Mixture should be combined with one and one-half pounds of Arsenate of Lead. The Bordeaux Mixture (4-4-50) is used at this time to prevent Bitter Rot and other fungus diseases.

Apple Tree Blight—Same treatment as recommended for Pear Blight.

Bitter Rot—Use Lime-Sulphur Solution one and one-fourth gallons, two pounds of Arsenate of Lead to each fifty gallons of water. Spray as soon as petals fall. Give a second application of this same mixture three or four weeks after petals fall; then about eight weeks after petals fall use Bordeaux Mixture (4-4-50) with the addition of two pounds of Arsenate of Lead, and repeat this latter spraying every two weeks until four applications of same have been given.

Borer—Keep orchard free from litter and examine trees regularly for borers. Their presence will be indicated by sawdust at the entrance of their burrows. Remove, if near the surface, by means of a knife or wire. For those that have entered to a considerable depth inject, by means of medicine dropper, a small quantity of carbon bi-sulphate in their excavation and seal securely with putty or wax.

Canker Worm—Encircle the tree with a canvas belt thoroughly coated with tar; also spray with arsenate of lead as soon as worms appear; two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water. If necessary repeat in three or four days.

Caterpillar—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in the spring, or spray with two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water.

Cedar Rust—Use seven pounds of atomic sulphur, two pounds of arsenate of lead to each fifty gallons of water. Spray the trees at the same period as recommended for Scab.

Green or Black Aphis—Spray with Black Leaf 40 at the rate of one part to 200 or 300 parts of water, as soon as the Aphis appear.

San Jose Scale—For dormant spraying, use Scalecide mixed at the rate of one gallon to fifteen gallons of water. Spray as early in the fall as trees are dormant, and again later in February or early March if the orchard is badly infested. For summer would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion, one part of the emulsion to five parts of water.

Scab—Use one and one-fourth gallons of lime sulphur solution, two pounds of arsenate of lead to each fifty gallons of water. Spray first, just before buds open; second, repeat as soon as petals fall; third, three or four weeks after petals fall; fourth, eight weeks after petals fall.

Woolly Aphis—For above-ground colonies, spray with Black Leaf 40, one part to 200 parts water, or a tobacco

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THE ABOVE SHOWS THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO HANDLE LARGE ORDERS AND THE SAME CAREFUL ATTENTION IS GIVEN SMALL ONES

decoction. The summer spray of one and one-half gallons of lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water will also kill them, but must be applied with great force.

For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about three inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from four to eight feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots; distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 10 per cent kerosene emulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to saturate the soil to a depth of three or four inches. Recent experiments have shown that kerosene emulsion may be used with success. Tobacco dust is of more value as a preventative and fertilizer. Badly infested trees should be treated with kerosene emulsion, applying this in April or May, but be sure to have the stock solution properly made or it may injure the trees.

BLACKBERRIES

Rust—Use a spray of sulphate of copper solution; one part to fifteen gallons of water before buds break. Use Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) if Rust appears in spring or summer.

GRAPES

Black Rot—Use Bordeaux Mixture (3-4-50). Spray first, when leaves have expanded; second, just after fruit has set; repeat every two weeks until fruit is nearly grown.

Borer—Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

Curculio—Use Bordeaux Mixture (3-4-50) adding two pounds of arsenate of lead. Spray first, before blooming; second, when fruit is about one-eighth inch in diameter; third, about first or fifteenth of June.

Flea Beetle—Use two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water. Spray as buds are swelling and a second time about two weeks later.

Leaf Fodder—Kerosene emulsion or paris green or arsenate of lead as a spray.

Mildew—This can be controlled by Bordeaux Mixture same as recommended for Black Rot.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

Borer—These bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree, and must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and mid-summer, and apply lime-sulphur wash.

Caterpillar—Feeds on the leaves of pecans, and is sometimes quite injurious. Spray with paris green four ounces, lime one pound, to fifty gallons of water.

Pecan Bud Worm—Spray the trees just as the buds are opening, with arsenate of lead, three pounds to fifty gallons of water, and two pounds of lime, and repeat application ten days later. If the worms appear again in June or July, repeat the treatment. This will also help control the pecan husk borer.

Twig Girdlers—All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying all future broods of sawyers.

White Fly—One and one-half gallons of Schnarr's Insecticide to 100 gallons of water, or Whale-oil Soap, one to one and one-half ounces to one gallon of water, or General Chemical Company's lime-sulphur solution, one part to 25 parts of water.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Peach Tree Borer—The old method of worming peach trees in winter has been found ineffective, principally because the worms cause too much damage before being removed.

In the spring remove the earth from about the body of the tree down to the crown, scraping off gummy exudations, and carefully search for the borer. For this work use a farrier's knife or a tool especially made for worming peach trees.

An excellent wash for the borers is the following: One bushel of quicklime, 20 pounds of sulphur, one gallon of coal tar, 50 gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur in 10 gallons of water, and add lime. Stir well while slaking. When it is entirely slaked dilute the above to 50 gallons, and apply this wash to the tree, allowing it to run well down upon the roots. As soon as it is applied, draw up the earth to the tree so that it will form about six inches above the level. A second application of this wash should be made during August. During the last of October remove the mound of earth from around the tree and thoroughly scrape the bark, as in the spring, and give another application of the wash; when this is completed draw up the earth about the tree as above recommended. This is a vigorous treatment, but is effective in all cases.

Black Knot in Plums—Cut off the affected branches below affected parts and burn to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture.

SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR LATE PEACHES

Time of Application—

1—Apply as soon as calyces begin to split, being sure to complete the spraying by the time the calyces have all shed. In case of large acreage the spraying should be planned so as to complete the application of poison by the time the fruit is exposed.

If acreage is small the application may be delayed until calyces start to shed, provided spraying them can be completed by the time calyces are off:

Material to Use—

One pound powdered arsenate of lead; three pounds lime to 50 gallons of water.

Time of Application—

2—Apply two or three weeks after first spraying.

Material to Use—

One pound powdered arsenate of lead and self-boiled lime sulphur 8-8-50; or atomic sulphur, three to four pounds, two pounds lime to 50 gallons of water.

Time of Application—

3—Apply one month before fruit ripens.

Material to Use—

Same formula as second spraying.

Time of Application—

4—Ten to 14 days before fruit ripens, if Brown Rot appears and rains are frequent.

Material to Use—

Self-boiled lime-sulphur (8-8-50), or atomic sulphur, three to four pounds, two pounds lime to 50 gallons of water.

DUST SCHEDULE FOR LATE PEACHES

Use the following formula throughout the season: Arsenate of lead—5%, equals five pounds arsenate of lead. Sulphur—80%, equals eighty pounds sulphur.

Lime, 15%, equals 15 pounds lime, to 100 pounds of mixture.

Four applications to be applied at the same time and periods as in spray schedule, except in the first dusting begin a few days later. Fourth application optional—if trees and fruit show no injury and brown rot appears and rains are frequent.

SPRAYING AND DUSTING SCHEDULES FOR EARLY VARIETIES

Spray or dust the early varieties from two to three times. Use formulas one and two, or one, two and four. Apply same time as first, second and fourth applications in above schedule.

NOTE—Peach foliage and fruit may show some injury from three applications of arsenate of lead, one pound to 50 gallons of water if there are frequent rains. Injury will be more pronounced on older trees or those on thin soil, or in weakened condition. Vigorous trees on strong soil are least likely to suffer. If after the second spraying much injury shows up, the amount of arsenate of lead in the third spraying might be reduced to three-quarters of a pound to 50 gallons of water.

PRUNING

Sunshine is one of the best fungicides and germicides we have, and a powerful ally to the spray nozzle. It is the best fruit coloring agent, and it's free. It follows from this that peach trees should be pruned so as to let in the sunshine. By the intelligent use of the open or vase-shaped type of pruning, sunshine may be admitted to all parts of the tree and spraying be more effectively and economically accomplished.

Curculio—To prevent the deprecation of this pest, see remedial measures under Brown Rot and Scab. For further information write Georgia State Board of Entomology for Circular No. 34, "Control of Curculio and Brown Rot of Peaches."

Peach and Plum Rosette—Root up and burn the affected tree as soon as the disease is observed.

San Jose Scale—Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

TESTIMONIALS

Paris, Texas, March 3, 1925.

The trees and shrubs arrived in good condition. We want to thank you for your good service. The plants were splendid.

Charleston, S. C., March 11, '25.

Many thanks for the prompt attention given our small order.

Nitta Yuma, Miss., 3-11-25.

The plants came last night and they have already been planted, and I thank you so much for the beautiful and vigorous plants sent me.

Marks, Miss., 1-16-25.

If you have anything good to say about a man, don't wait until he is dead, say it now. The little bill of evergreens for winter porch boxes for which I sent you a cashier's check from this town two weeks ago, was re-

PEARS

Pear Blight—Cut off and burn all affected limbs. Careful pruning should be resorted to during the winter to remove all affected limbs and affected areas. Disinfect the pruning shears after removing each branch or affected part. About a four per cent solution of formaldehyde can be used for this purpose.

Pear Blight is a bacterial disease and easily transmitted. Write to the State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga., for bulletin on Pear Blight and Its Control; also to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

San Jose Scale—Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

PECANS

See under head of Japanese Persimmons, Walnuts and Pecans.

RASPBERRIES

Rust—Same treatment as recommended for Blackberries.

ROSES

Anthraxnose—Cut off and burn diseased parts and spray with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50).

Aphis—Spray plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap; or a two per cent solution of lime-sulphur; or tobacco water, using four ounces of tobacco-stems to one gallon of boiling water; strain the solution and add four ounces of soft soap while it is still hot; stir well to dissolve the soap. Black Leaf Forty can be used, as recommended, for Green or Black Aphis.

Black Spot—This is a fungus disease. All diseased leaves should be removed from the plant, and those on the ground raked up and burned. Spray the plants with same strength of Bordeaux Mixture as recommended for mildew.

Leaf Hopper—Spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

Mildew—This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water, and dust them with soot, or spray with Bordeaux Mixture (3-9-50), taking care to reach the under side of the leaves as well as the upper; also spray the ground around the plants.

Slugs—Spray with hellebore or insect powder.

Thrips and Other Insects—Same treatment as for Aphis.

SHADE TREES

Leaf-Eating Insects—Spray with two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to each fifty gallons of water.

San Jose Scale—Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

West India Scale—When trees are dormant use lime-sulphur solution as a spray, mix one gallon to eight of water. During the growing season use Schnarr's Insecticide, mixed one and one-half gallons to 100 gallons of water.

WALNUTS

See under head of Japanese Persimmons, Walnuts and Pecans.

ceived at my home in Memphis last Thursday. They came in first class condition and every one of the twenty items were better specimens than you advertised. We are very much pleased with them. If I can throw any business your way it will be a pleasure to do so.

Drew, Miss., 3-16-25.

The plants came in fine condition and I appreciate your promptness.

York, S. C., 9-15-24.

I have misplaced my catalog, or some one has borrowed it, and as I can no more get along without it than I can my Bible, I wish you would send me another one. I am besieged with nurserymen each week, but I always tell them that its no use for them to sit down. I "spring" your catalog with prices on them, and they always say they cannot beat it. They not only cannot compete with you—and you know what I think of your plants.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1856

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAE

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for paris green and London purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to 50 gallons of water give good results against most biting insects. As a safeguard against injury to the foliage, add three pounds of lime.

Atomic Sulphur—(General Chemical Company.) The best preventive against Brown Rot in Apples, Peaches, Plums and other fruits.

Bordeaux Mixture—Copper Sulphate, four pounds; quicklime, six pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding 25 gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have 25 gallons. The copper sulphate mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux Mixture will not keep more than twenty-four hours. Remember this.

Copper Sulphate Solution—Dissolve one pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape vines and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

Kerosene Emulsion—One-half pound of soap dissolved in one gallon of water; add to this, while hot, two gallons of kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added.) Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from nine to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than one part of oil to nine to 15 parts of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a universal insecticide. A safe and sure exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

Lemon Oil—Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

Lime-Sulphur Solution—Lime unslaked, 20 pounds; sulphur ground, 16 pounds; water to make 50 gallons. Place eight to 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point, add the sulphur and mix thoroughly; then add lime, which will immediately produce violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner, and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After boiling at least one and a half hours, the mixture should be diluted to the proper amount by the addition of sufficient hot water. If a suitable boiler is not convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

Naphtha Soap and Nicotidie—One ounce of soap and one-quarter ounce of Nicotidie to each gallon of water. It is advisable to have water at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is an excellent spray for red spider. **Paracide** (Para-dichlorobenzene). This is the best remedy for the Peach Tree Borer, but should not be used on trees under six years old. Should be applied during the fall. Full directions on each can.

Paris Green—Actively poisonous. Add four ounces of paris green, one pound of fresh lime, to 50 gallons of water. Paris green and Bordeaux Mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

Pyrethum—One ounce of the "Bubach" powder added to two gallons of cold water, for any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

Scalecide is recommended for the treatment of the San Jose Scale, as this treatment is superior in many ways to the other remedies.

Scalecide—One per cent solution of scalecide or one per cent prepared lime-sulphur solution will eradicate red spider.

Tobacco—One pound; boiling water, two gallons; strain when cool. It is very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, aphides (plant lice).

White Hellebore—One ounce; water, three gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; it can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright, shiny days.

Other scale insects, of which there are several species, such as cherry scale, pecan scale, obscure scale on shade trees, can be controlled during the winter months by the use of Scalecide or soluble oil, or during the summer months by spraying with kerosene emulsion or sulpho-tobacco soap.

NOTE—If your trees are infested with any insects or fungus diseases, send infested portion to your Experiment Station, your State Entomologist, or the United States Entomologist, Washington, D. C.

- AUTO SPRAY No. 1**—A strong and simple compressed air sprayer. Made in both galvanized and brass tanks, but we recommend the brass one, because it will not corrode with strong solutions.
- No. 1-A Brass Tank, with stop cock \$9.00
 - No. 1-B Brass Tank, with auto pop 9.50
 - No. 1-C Galv. Tank, with stop cock 6.00
 - No. 1-D Galv. Tank with auto pop 6.50



- AUTO SPRAY No. 25**—Operates continuously on both up and down strokes.
- 1 quart, all tin \$1.00
 - 1 quart, tin pump, galv. tank 1.30

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR. Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers in and out-of-doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give

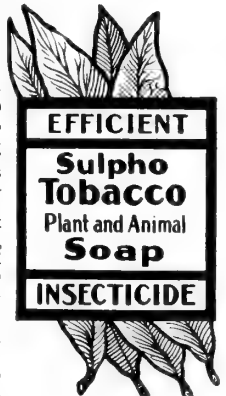
satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. You can not afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results.

10 lb. cake, by express \$3.00, postage extra.

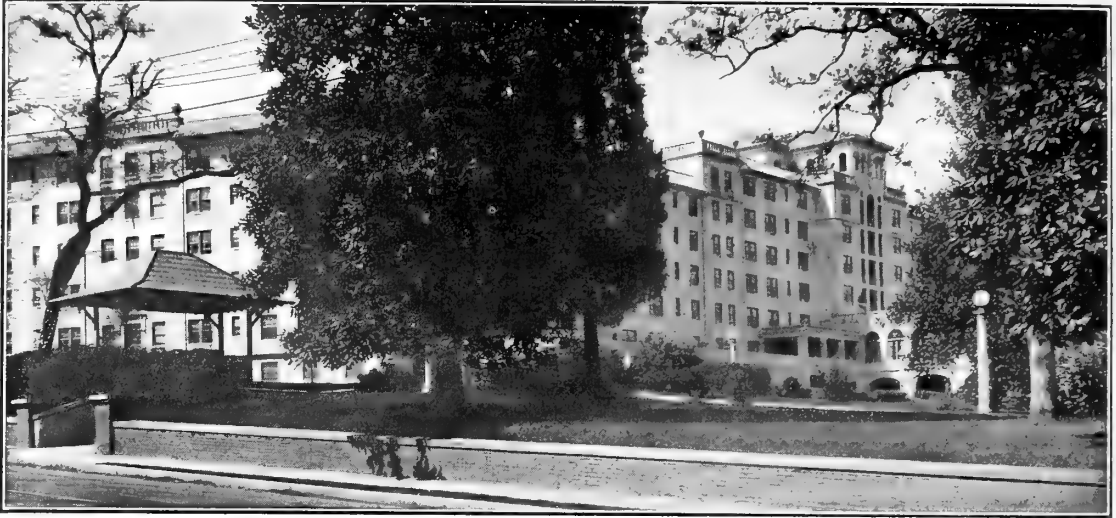
1 lb. cake, 50c, postage extra.

8 oz. cake, 25c, postage extra.

3 oz. cake, 15c, postage extra.



No. 1



SPECIAL SOUTHERN EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS "FRUITLAND MIXTURE"

IF YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL LAWN THIS WINTER.
TRY OUR "FRUITLAND MIXTURE"

For a number of years we have tested many grasses to determine which ones would stand best in the South. We have finally succeeded in obtaining one, our "Fruitland Mixture," which has given most satisfactory results, and we have not yet seen a better lawn grass for this section than our mixture produces. It is composed only of such grasses as have exhibited the greatest heat and drought-resisting qualities. These grasses are most carefully blended, resulting in a mixture that stands our hot weather better than any evergreen lawn grass that we have been able to obtain. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought, the "Fruitland Mixture," as well as all other evergreen lawn mixtures, will burn out more or less. During the hot, dry periods use a lawn sprinkler or hose and nozzle after sunset. Lawns are frequently injured by using the hose and putting on the water with too great force, especially when the sun is shining. All of our seed has been re-cleaned, is strictly free from weeds, and of high germination. During prolonged droughts it pays to water daily instead of only periodically. Grass, when artificially watered, requires that this be repeated regularly.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN. The ground must be first thoroughly prepared by being plowed as deep as possible, and then subsoiled; harrowed, and all stones removed. If the area cannot be plowed, then spade it up carefully and thoroughly. Apply a liberal amount of thoroughly rotted stable manure, turn this under and harrow. If this is not available then use sterilized sheep manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, or 500 to 800 pounds of bonemeal; rake in well and level off the ground. When the surface has been raked perfectly smooth, the seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds to the acre (a space 210 x 210 feet). Rake lightly, thoroughly covering the seed, then roll. If the space is too small for rolling, or if you do not possess or cannot procure a roller, firm the soil with a plank. When the weather is very hot and dry, do not mow the lawn as frequently or as closely as when weather conditions are more favorable. A light reseed on established lawns each autumn will take care of the bare spots and will insure a good, substantial turf. By following these directions, no trouble should be experienced in obtaining and keeping a perfect lawn.

NOTE—The best period for making a lawn is from September to December. The earlier in the fall the better. Never attempt to make a lawn during very dry or very windy weather.

PRICE OF "FRUITLAND MIXTURE"

5 pounds	\$2.50	50 pounds	\$20.00
10 pounds	4.75	100 pounds	35.00
15 pounds	6.75		

ITALIAN RYE

5 pounds	\$1.00	50 pounds	\$ 9.00
10 pounds	1.90	100 pounds	16.00
25 pounds	4.60		

Postage extra if by Parcel Post.

Fruit Department

APPLES

Clay or clay loam is the best soil for growing Apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well-drained and kept thoroughly cultivated. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the importance of drainage; recent investigation has shown that a surplus of water in the orchard produces fruit of an inferior quality and flavor. The expenses of tilling or ditching is not to be compared with the profits that are derived from an orchard that is properly drained and cultivated.

Plant Apple trees 25 to 40 feet apart, each way, according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES

Coffman. (Summer Red; Coffman June.) Medium large, roundish oblong, greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots, flesh white, juicy, of good quality. An improvement on Red June. The tree is an upright grower. Last of June.

Early Harvest. (Early June-Eating; Yellow Harvest.) Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5th, and lasts two or three weeks.

Horse. (Haas; Summer Horse; Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.) Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. Known everywhere. A very productive variety. July and August.

Kansas Queen. Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soils. June and August.

Red Astrachan. (Red Ashmore, Early Rus, etc.) Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable. Ripens end of May and continues through June.

Red June. (Carolina Red June, etc.) Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15th to end of July.

Yellow Transparent. (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.) Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Bonum. (Magnum Bonum.) Medium; deep crimson, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September to October.

Grimes. (Grimes' Golden.) Medium, round; oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very good. October.

Shockley. (Waddell, Hall, Sweet Romanite.) Medium; conical; always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm; sweet or sub-acid, with some flavor; trees very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive; ripens in August and will keep until the following summer. Cannot be classed as of first quality, but is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. Profitable market variety for the South.

WINTER APPLES

Delicious. A remarkably popular variety in the West. Fruit large, nearly covered with dull, dark red; fine-grained, crisp, juicy; quality best; a splendid keeper and shipper; vigorous grower.

Gano. (Black Ben Davis, Red Ben Davis, Peyton.) Roundish; oblate; large; color deep dark red; flesh yellowish white; mild, sub-acid. Quality good and profitable market variety.

CRAB APPLES

Golden Beauty. A crab of medium size; fruit beautiful, golden yellow; keeps well, exceedingly ornamental.

King. A native Crab Apple found in Richmond County, Georgia. Lemon yellow, bright carmine cheek, very showy fruit. Excellent for preserving and very productive; fine keeper.

Transcendent. Fruit sometimes two inches in diameter, yellow striped with red; fine for preserving and jelly; tree a vigorous and quick grower, very ornamental.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two-year, well-branched	\$1.00	\$8.00
One-year, 4-5 feet .....	.75	6.00

Rome Beauty. (Royal Red Phoenix, etc.) Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; a good bearer; an excellent market sort. Ripens in October. Keeps well.

Stayman Winesap. (Stayman.) A seedling of Winesap. Dark red; flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best. Strong grower.

Terry. (Terry's Winter.) Originated in Georgia; medium size; sub-acid; red; best quality. An excellent market variety. Most prolific. November 1st.

Winesap. (Holland's Red Winter Winesap, etc.) Small to medium; red, vinous; quality very good. A good keeping apple.

Winter Queen. (Poorhouse.) Large; roundish, oblate, pale yellowish green, russet spots, flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid, very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

Yates. (Red Warrior.) Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Very heavy bearer and good keeper.

PRICES:	Each	10
Standard, two-year, well-branched.....	\$.65	\$5.50
Standard, one-year, 4-5 feet whips.....	.50	4.50



DELICIOUS APPLE

APRICOTS

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July.

Moorpark. (Dunmore; Temple's; Denancy, etc.) Fruit large, skin orange, brownish red on sunny side, flesh bright orange, freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive, an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho. Late June.

Royal. Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange, fine flavor.

Superb. Light salmon color, medium size, excellent quality, very productive and of good flavor.

Wilson. About ten days earlier than Moorpark, originating in Colorado, where it is regarded as the most prolific and profitable of all the Apricots. It is really an improved Moorpark.

PRICES:	Each	10
5 to 7 feet, well-branched.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.50

CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Very large; black.

Early Richmond. Medium size, light red, acid. Ripens last of May.

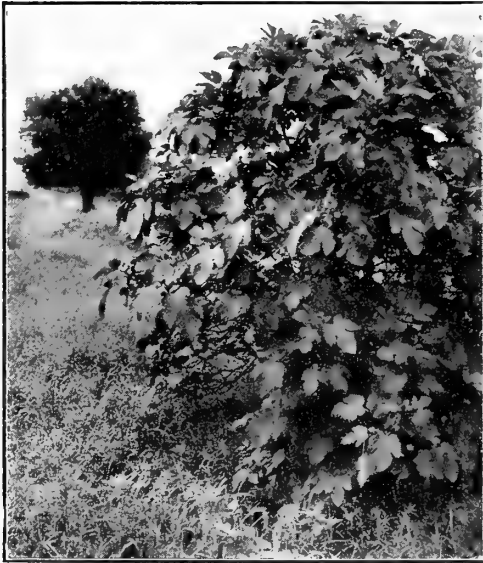
Governor Wood. Large; yellow and red.

Large Montmorenci. The best cherry for general use. Large size; rich red. Very productive; follows Early Richmond. A good grower and bearer.

PRICE:	Each
Heavy, 11-16 in. caliper.....	\$1.50

FIGS

This fruit adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting the plants during winter some varieties have been successfully grown in the State of New York.



FIG

The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and they should be trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air into the center of the tree. Figs bear early and the ripening period covers the season from June until November.

Black Ischia. Medium, blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops, and is hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. One of our hardiest varieties.

Brunswick. (Madonna, Broughton, etc.) Very large, violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy.

Celeste. (Sugar, Celestial, etc.) Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific; early. Hardest of all Figs.

Green Ischia. (White Ischia.) Medium to large, green with crimson pulp; excellent, prolific. Produces fruit from middle of July until frost.

Lemon. Fruit medium to large, flattened, slightly ribbed, yellow, flesh white, sweet; early. Strong grower and very prolific. A favorable variety for canning.

White Genoa. (White Marseilles; White Naples.) Medium to large, yellow, flesh white, good.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years, heavy.....	\$.75	\$6.50
One year, heavy.....	.50	4.00

NECTARINES

Nectarines require the same culture as the peach. The fruit having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio and brown rot, and must be sprayed according to directions on pages 5 and 6. They ripen through July and part of August.

New White. The fruit is produced early in the season, and is large, with a pure white skin; flesh is tender, juicy, with a vinous flavor.

PRICE:	Each	10
One year, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50

Red Roman. A very old English Nectarine. Clingstone; large roundish; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh greenish yellow, firm, juicy, rich and vinous. First of September.

PEACHES

Directions for Cultivating.—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well-drained. Plant June buds or one-year-old trees 18 x 18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well-balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply one and one-half to two pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash, and a small percentage of nitrogen.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1858

Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly-cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise wood-lice will injure them.

In preparing orchard land, plow as deeply as possible, and then subsoil. Dig holes two feet, or better yet, use dynamite for making the holes. Cowpeas, Soy Beans or Velvet Beans are excellent crops for planting between the trees; it is best to drill-in two feet apart, leaving four or more feet on each side of the trees, so as to have ample room for cultivation. Cultivate frequently, and in the late fall or early winter turn under the cover-crop. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation, but as soon as the fruit is harvested drill in Peas for a cover crop and turn this under as above directed.

Mayflower. (Neva-Myss, Early Wonder.) Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round; entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and, so far, ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15th to June 1st. Especially desirable to extreme southern parts of Georgia and the Coastal Belt.

Salway. Large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather acid; fine flavor. August 15th.

Wonderful. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Ripens middle to last of August.

PEACHES—CLINGSTONE

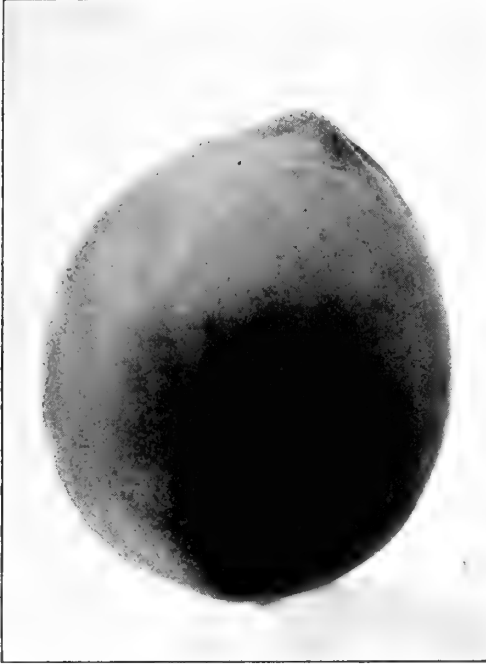
Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, vinous. July 20th to August 1st.

Kent. A most desirable variety which originated at Augusta, Ga. Fruit of large size, slightly depressed at apex; skin greenish yellow, buttery and of exquisite flavor; skin very tough, but peels readily. After fruiting this variety for several years we can recommend it with confidence. Cling; ripens July 25th to August 5th.

Red Bird. Tree hardy, good bearer. Large fruit, brilliantly colored; fair quality, and a splendid shipper. June 15th to 20th.

Stinson. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The most profitable late peach yet introduced for Southern markets. Middle of October.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
4-5 feet .....	.50	\$4.50	\$35.00
3-4 feet .....	.35	3.00	25.00
2-3 feet .....	.25	2.00	17.50



BELLE OF GEORGIA PEACH

PEACHES—FREESTONE

Belle. (Belle of Georgia.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower. July 5 to 20.

Brackett. (Named in honor of Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) Introduced by P. J. Berckmans Company. After experimenting with the best-named varieties, we have finally succeeded in securing in the Brackett a peach which fills a long-felt want. Before disseminating this valuable peach, we gave it a thorough trial for several years, and it has come up to our most sanguine expectations. Its period of ripening commences just at the close of the Elberta season. The fruit is a perfect freestone; large to very large, oblong, with sharp apex and shallow suture; color orange yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with a very dark carmine cheek, flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored, and of the best quality. It stands shipping well. Ripens August 1st to 15th.

Carman. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20th to July 1st.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Ripens middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

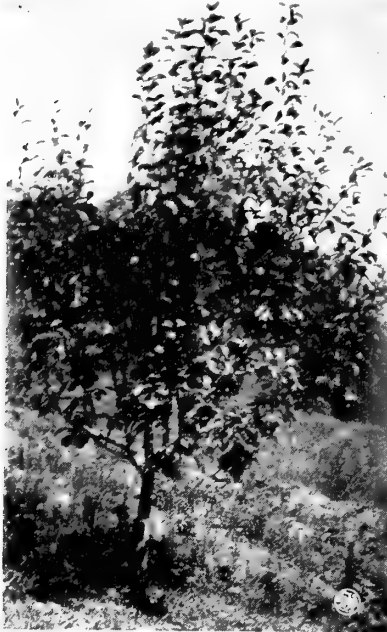
Greensboro. Origin, North Carolina. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite and profitable early market sort. Ripens latter part of May to June 15th.

Hiley. (Early Belle.) Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25th to July 5th. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.



FOUR-YEAR-OLD PEACH

PEARS



As a rule, Pears are most successfully grown in a very heavy, clay, or clayey loam, that has been well-fertilized. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South.

Distance for planting: Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Chinese Sand Pear. (Pineapple Pear.) In quality it resembles the Kieffer with flesh crisp, juicy and coarse. Fine for cooking and canning. So far it has proved to be blight-proof. July and August.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old.

Koonce. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Le Conte. (Chinese Pear.) Fruit large; uniform; skin smooth; pale yellow; quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20th to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard quality in pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. September.

PRICES:	Each	10
Standard, two years, branched.....	\$.75	\$6.00
Standard, one year whips.....	.65	5.00

PEAR

JAPAN PERSIMMONS—(Diospyros Kaki)

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties have succeeded in Middle Kentucky and Virginia, also are growing successfully in Southern New Jersey.

The tree is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer. In fact, the tree is apt to overbear, and, therefore, the fruit must be properly thinned. The Persimmons will succeed with little care or attention, but to get the best results it should receive the proper care and attention as to fertilization and cultivation.

This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes, and commands good prices, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter. A careful selection of varieties will give fruit from August until frost. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. For shipment the fruit should be packed in flat boxes with divisions, or in the standard six-basket carrier as is used for peaches. Some varieties have dark flesh which are edible while the fruit is hard; whereas the light flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the trees just before frost is expected, or in the case of early ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again in other years they will contain more or less seeds. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

Among. (Yemon.) Round; flattened; deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; two and one-half to three inches in diameter; average weight six ounces; flesh red; very sweet and sometimes edible while still solid.

Costata. (Medium.) Conical pointed; two and one-eighth inches long by two and five-eighth inches in diameter. Skin salmon yellow; flesh light-yellow; astringent while solid, excellent when ripe. Ripens late; fine keeper; tree a rapid and upright grower. Luxuriant foliage.

Gosho. Very large, round, somewhat flattened. Three to three and one-half inches in diameter. Average specimen 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens 16 ounces in weight. Keeps late, flesh red, tree erect grower.

Hyakume. This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging three inches in diameter and five ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.



JAPAN PERSIMMON

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1850

Miyotan. (Mazeli.) Round, or slightly oblong, two and one-half inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish-brown, but specimens of half brown and half-red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid.

Tamopan. (Big Grindstone.) This valuable, new, vigorous variety was introduced by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In Japan this is considered the best of all Persimmons. Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light colored; seedless; of excellent quality. Some without astringency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower.

Triumph. Originated in Florida, but grown from seed imported from Japan. Tomato shaped; medium size,

PRICES:

Budded and grafted, four to five feet.....	Each	10
Budded and grafted, three to four feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
	.75	6.00

PLUMS

Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart each way.



PLUM

Abundance. (Yellow-Fleshed Botan.) Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15th to July 5th. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for Northern and Middle States. Carries well to distant markets.

Burbank. In general characteristics, resembles Abundance, or Yellow-Fleshed Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor

PRICES:

Five to seven feet, extra heavy.....	Each	10
Four to five feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
	.75	6.50

QUINCES

These succeed best in strong, clay soil, in special localities, and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture before the buds swell, repeating the spraying throughout the summer at intervals, as necessary. However, in some sections, Quinces seem to be free of blight.

Apple, or Orange—Large; round. Excellent late variety; bears abundantly.

Meech. Larger than Apple Quince. Ripens early.

Rea's. (Rea's Mammoth.) A very large and fine variety

two and three-quarter to three inches; skin smooth and bright red; flesh yellow, firm and of fine quality. Very few seeds. Tree a strong and upright grower. Very productive.

Tsurunoko. (Stork Egg, Mino Kaki.) Large, oblong, two and one-half by three and one-half inches, weight four to five ounces, sometimes 10 ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex, flesh red, very good, keeps late. Edible only when soft; foliage long and shiny, tree compact, of vigorous growth.

Zenji, or Zinji. (Name of Japanese Village.) Small, one and three-quarters to two inches in diameter, weight three to four ounces. Flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September while still solid; very prolific.

Each

10

\$1.00

\$8.00

.75

6.00

and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is one of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern States.

Compass Cherry Plum. A cross between the Plum and Cherry wherein the fruit resembles the former and the tree the latter. Fruit about one inch in diameter, and is about the shape of a Damson, but red. Has good preserving qualities and is remarkable in that it bears heavily the second and third years.

Combination. One of Burbank's best. An extremely handsome, large, early light crimson Plum of the very best quality. Flavor unsurpassed. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow, nearly free-stone. Ripens June 5th to 15th.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta from seed collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet, good. Matures August and September. The best late Plum for this locality.

Ogon. (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum.) Medium to large, round, golden-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid; quality good; free-stone. June 1st to 15th. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate. (Red June, or Long Fruit.) One and three-quarters by one and one-half inches, pointed; skin thick; purplish-red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, sub-acid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large fruited market variety.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. (Yonemomo.) Large, skin dark purplish-red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section, and adapted to the Middle and Northern States.

Shropshire Damson. (European variety.) Of medium size; dark purple. Good for preserving. Very productive.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored; pit small, clingstone; best quality. July 10th to 25th.

Wild Goose. Chickasaw Type. Large, somewhat oblong; bright, vermilion red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling; a very showy and profitable plum; ripens middle of June.

Each

10

\$1.00

\$8.00

.75

6.50

of the Apple Quince. A thrifty grower, and productive. By some considered the best of all Quinces.

PRICES:

Strong, budded, 4-5 feet, branched.....	Each	10
Strong, budded, 3-4 feet, branched.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
	.75	6.50

NUT-BEARING TREES

ALMONDS

Almonds can be successfully grown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. The almond requires the same cultivation as the peach.

I. X. L. A desirable California variety. Sturdy upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer.
PRICE: Each 10
 1-year trees, 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00 \$8.00

BUTTERNUTS

Butternuts. (*Juglans Cinera.*) Tree large. Native New Brunswick and Georgia to Dakota and Arkansas. Fine autumn color; fruits in clusters, kernels sweet and edible, fine for orchards or specimen planting.
PRICE: Each 10
 2-3 feet\$.60 \$5.00

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT

This is our native variety and needs no description.

PRICE: Each
 18-24 inches\$.50



JAPAN WALNUT

WALNUTS

ENGLISH OR PERSIAN WALNUTS
 (*Juglans Regia*)

The English Walnut requires a rich, well-drained and preferably stony soil. Never plant in hard pan, heavy clays or soils which are not properly drained. In some sections of the Eastern and Southern States the English Walnut is quite successfully grown.

PRICES: Each 10
 3-4 feet\$1.25
 2-3 feet 1.00 \$8.00
 18-24 inches75 6.00

JAPANESE WALNUTS

The Japan Walnut succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the Southern States. The tree is very handsome; has a large spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet.

PRICES: Each 10
 2-3 feet\$.60 \$5.00
 18-24 inches50 4.00

PECANS

Where soil and climatic conditions are proper, it has been practically demonstrated that pecan-growing is a paying investment; but only grafted or budded trees of well-known and meritorious varieties should be planted, and these varieties should have the following qualifications: Large size, good flavor, thin shell, easy cracking quality, and freedom from disease; furthermore, the purchaser should know that the trees are propagated from grafts or buds taken from good, bearing trees.

Pecans should be planted from 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, but this must be good; although the pecan adapts itself to a great variety of soils—the rich alluvial soil of the river bottom and high land of the sandy pine levels. The pecan grows well on sandy land having a clay sub-soil, but it will not flourish in deep sand. Never set a pecan in pipe clay land, or that which is not well-drained. If the land sours the tree will die or will be so badly injured that it will never give satisfactory results. If you expect to get good results from your pecans, the trees must receive the proper care and attention as to cultivation, fertilization and pruning. If you do not propose to follow these directions, better leave pecans alone.

The best time for transplanting pecans is just as soon as the trees are thoroughly matured in the fall, and the transplanting can be safely done until March. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in Cotton, Peas, Potatoes, Melons or any hoed crop. Never plant small grain in the pecan orchard. When the trees have reached the bearing stage it is advisable to plant a cover-crop of Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, or Clover, and turn these under at the proper time.

The pecan is long-lived. Budded and grafted trees, if given the proper attention, will begin to bear five years after being set out, but paying results cannot be expected of the trees before eight years of age. A 10-year-old tree should produce from 15 to 20 pounds of nuts.

For fungus diseases and insects injurious to the pecan, see page 5.

Directions for Handling and Transplanting Pecans

Take great care in preventing the roots of trees from becoming dry by being exposed to the weather. Keep the roots moist and covered at all times. When taking the trees to the field for setting, they must be carefully covered with moss, wet sacks, or something similar, to protect them from drying out. This is important. Only one tree should be removed at a time, and this set at once in the hole previously dug. The hole must be at least two feet wide and of proper depth. Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots. Use a sharp knife for this; do not use an axe or hatchet. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the tap-root, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive food, and at the same time affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Place the tree in the hole about two inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row; fill the hole about half full with well-pulverized top soil in which there is a proper proportion of well-rotted stable manure. If this is not available, use the proper amount of high-grade fertilizer or bone meal. This must also be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack the earth well about the roots of the tree, the firmer the better. Fill up the hole and pack the dirt well, but leave at least two inches of loose soil on top. If the soil is very dry some water should be poured about the tree when the hole is partly filled. When the trees are more than four to five feet in height, the top should be cut back to within four feet of the ground. Do this after the tree is planted. Be careful not to break the eyes of the tree in handling. Keep them well cultivated and properly pruned.

Excellent results are obtained in planting pecans with dynamite—one-half pound of dynamite placed two feet below the level is ample.

All trees are budded or grafted on thrifty two and three-year seedlings, and are, therefore, very hardy and satisfactory.

We have a limited stock of larger pecans which will be quoted on request.

Frotscher Very large, nuts averaging 45 or 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entirely from the shell. One of the best pecans grown.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1856

Money-maker. It is an early bearer, prolific, healthy and remarkably free from nut diseases that ruin a great many of our best varieties of pecans. Size medium, rounded, oblong; a heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

Schley. Medium to large; one and one-half to one and seven-eighths inches long; oblong; slightly flattened; shell thin; plump, rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

Stuart. Nut large to very large; one and three-quarters to two and one-eighth inches long; oblong; shell of medium thickness, and of very good cracking quality; kernel full, plump, of best quality; flavor rich and sweet; a good grower; heavy bearer; excellent.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, heavy.....	\$1.75	\$16.50	\$150.00
4 to 5 feet, heavy.....	1.50	12.50	110.00
3 to 4 feet, heavy.....	1.25	10.00	90.00
2 to 3 feet, heavy.....	1.00	8.00	75.00

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Cultural Directions. Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well-drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventative for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be six to eight feet apart and the plants from three to four feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways set the plant in checks, six to seven feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes; these should be cut off when they reach the height of about two feet and burned at once. The young canes should be clipped. This will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort.

Himalaya. Strong grower; very prolific. A desirable variety; on account of quick growth should be grown on trellis.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy.

PRICES:
15c each; \$1.00 for 10; \$8.00 per 100.

DEWBERRIES

Cultural Directions. Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake, two and one-half to three feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail, slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one end of the stake and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wires are now raised and caught in the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row.

Dewberries should be mulched to keep the berries from the ground.

Austin's Improved. Very large fruit. Vigorous grower and very productive. The best variety for the South.

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Dewberries. In size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Hardy and very productive, with large, showy flowers. Fruit sweet and luscious; early.

PRICES:
15c each; \$1.00 for 10; \$8.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

Cultural Directions. The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red, and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers, containing a good proportion of potash, are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw.

Cumberland. (Black.) Very large, firm, high quality and the best mid-season market variety, giving the utmost satisfaction to both grower and shipper.

Cuthbert. Queen of the Market. This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large, red and of excellent quality, prolific bearer; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Fine shipper.

Ranere. (St. Regis.) Berries large, bright crimson; flesh rich; wonderfully prolific; bears early; produces fruit through a long period. We have given this a thorough trial and consider it one of the best Raspberries ever sent out.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Strong plants	\$.15	\$1.00	\$8.00

STRAWBERRIES

Klondike. Early. Berries uniform; dark red, mild and delicious; very juicy.

Lady Thompson. Berries medium in size, of very rich flavor. A thrifty grower and very productive.

PRICES:
Transplanted, selected layers, 15c per 10; \$1.25 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000.

Progressive Ever-Bearing Strawberries. This is the best of ever-bearing varieties and will produce crops where others fail.

PRICE:
25c per 10; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

GRAPES NATIVE VARIETIES

The varieties below described have been thoroughly tested in this section. Our plants are strong and vigorous. In transplanting Grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting Grapes is 10 by 10 feet. If you want to get good results from your Grapes, prune annually.

Amber. Pale amber; long branches; berry medium; sweet; fine flavor.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large, reddish; skin thin, quality best. An excellent early table or market grape. Vigorous.

Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular grape grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine.

Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy; little pulp and of very good quality. Yield abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety.

Knight. Originated at Savannah, Ga. Bunch compact, berry medium, blue-black; very prolific; vigorous grower. Commences to ripen last of July and fruit matures through a long period.

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berry medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet; rich, aromatic flavor. Mid-season.

Lotie. Sweet; very pulpy; skin tough; quality fair, but a very hardy and valuable variety.

Moore Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early, desirable market sort.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish-yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.

Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier and generally regarded as a better grape.

PRICES:	Each	10
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.00



BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE GRAPES (Vitus Rotundifolia or Vulpina)

This Type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the Northern or Western States. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays before maturity. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on an arbor or trellis.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large; seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all diseases and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of type. Very little musky aroma. Matures middle to last of August.

PRICES:
Strong, 4-year, heavy, transplanted vines, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.
Strong, 2-year, heavy, transplanted vines, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$17.50 per 100.

MULBERRIES

Downing. Fruit of rich, sub-acid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winter of Western and Middle States.

Hicks. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

PRICES:
Two-year, grafted, very heavy.....\$1.25 \$10.00
Two-year, grafted, 7-9 feet..... 1.00 9.00

OLIVES

Picholine Olives were quite extensively cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, previous to the Civil War, and an excellent quality of oil was produced. Some of these plantings are still producing fruit which is used quite successfully for pickling. There is no reason why this industry should not be revived.

A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

PRICES:
Each 10
24 to 30 inches, well-branched, from pots \$.75 \$6.00
18 to 24 inches, from pots..... .50 4.00

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is hardy in the Gulf States and central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will frequently attain a height of upward of 20 feet. It is of good form and foliage; bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand for the fruit is increasing in Eastern markets, and the pomegranate is being grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit carries well to distant markets.

Nelson. Large, sweet and very desirable.

Sub-Acid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, sub-acid.

Wonderful. A new, late ripening sort with large, highly colored fruit and fine pulp. Sweet.

PRICES:
Each 10
3-4 feet, very bushy.....\$1.00 \$8.00
2-3 feet, bushy..... .75 6.00

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1856

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

It is seldom that a home in the country, suburb or town cannot be improved in appearance and greatly enhanced in value by the judicious treatment of the grounds, irrespective of size; and for this purpose many flowering shrubs lend themselves most admirably. Shrubbery, properly planted and massed, is most effective in bringing out certain features of the lawn, to screen some unsightly building or object, or to break the outline of foundation walls.

Along the drive, the walk or the edge of the lawn, borders of shrubs may be planted that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until frost. Even after the leaves have dropped, the brilliant berries and branches of many varieties add cheer and color to the winter landscape. Frequently one finds a spot that suggests the use of an individual specimen—in such case a variety should be selected that will develop symmetrically.

In addition to the shrubs that are best adapted to the various sections of the South, we grow many of the hardier kinds suited to the colder sections of the North and Northwest.

Planting and Cultivating Shrubs

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous trees on page 4 apply to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly emphasize the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequent stirring, after being planted.

Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Althaea, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spiraea, etc. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

Althaea Frutex. See Hibiscus Syriacus.

AZALEA

Azalea calendulacea. (A. lutea.) (Great Flame Azalea.)

This is one of our most magnificent native flowering shrubs, producing about the middle of April, quantities of clusters of large flowers of many shades of yellow, orange, buff, and shades of red. The plant remains in bloom for several weeks. Some plants attain a height of from six to eight feet. When planted in masses, its great beauty is brought out. Mixed colors.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-2½ ft., strong clumps.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
18-24 in., clumps.....	1.00	8.00
12-18 in., clumps.....	.75	6.00

Azalea nudiflora. (Pinxterbloom.) (Wood Honeysuckle.)

The well known native variety which produces pinkish white flowers in early April before the leaves appear.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50
2-3 feet	1.00	8.00
18-24 inches .....	.75	6.00

BERBERIS—(Barberry)

Berberis thunbergi. (Thunberg's Barberry.) A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright-green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson; yellow flowers produced in early April, followed by red berries which are produced in great profusion and which last the entire winter. A popular plant for massing and for hedges.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 in., well-branched.....	\$.50	\$4.50
12-18 in., well-branched.....	.40	3.50

BUDDLEIA

Buddleia asiatica. (White Butterflybush.) Similar to *dauidi magnifica*, except that the flowers are pure white and blooms earlier.

Buddleia dauidi magnifica. (B. *variabilis magnifica*.) (Oxeye Butterflybush.) Flowers of a deep shade of violet; plant is also tall grower; blooms from June until frost; very ornamental. The best *Buddleia* yet introduced.

Buddleia lindleyana. (Lindley Butterflybush.) Leaves small and narrow, flowers smaller than *dauidi* and color a violet purple. Excellent for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 ft., well-branched.....	\$.75	\$6.00
18-24 in., well-branched.....	.50	4.00



BUDDLEIA

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. (*Butneria florida*.) Common or Strawberry Shrub. The native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant, blooms in early April and lasts for several weeks.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00

CALLICARPA

Callicarpa americana. (American Beautyberry.) With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

Callicarpa americana alba. Very scarce. Similar to above, but with white berries. A very distinct and novel plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.40	\$3.00
18-24 inches .....	.30	2.50

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris incana. (Common Bluebeard.) (Chinese Beardwort.) A free-blooming, dwarf-growing shrub; flowers lavender-blue, produced in great profusion about June 15th and lasts until autumn. Very effective for massing. In the colder sections this plant is treated as herbaceous.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$.50	\$4.00

CHILOPSIS

Chilopsis linearis. (Desertwillow.) A tall-growing shrub or small tree from Southwest Texas, leaves linear; flowers lilac striped with yellow; lobes beautifully crimped; blooms continuously from April until frost. Does well in dry situations.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$.75	\$6.00
3-4 feet .....	.60	5.00
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00

CHIONANTHUS

Chionanthus virginica. (White Fringetree.) A very ornamental native shrub. In early April the plant is literally covered with white, fringe-like flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.75	\$6.50

CITRUS

Citrus trifoliata. (Hardy Orange.) As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant attains a height of 10 to 15 feet, and is very bushy and thorny; foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but is not an evergreen here; however, the vivid green wood gives it an evergreen appearance during winter. In early March, the plant is covered with a mass of large, single, white flowers, and a second and third crop of blooms, of similar size, are produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes this plant a showy garden feature. It is also an excellent hedge plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years, well-branched.....	\$.35	\$3.00

CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia. (Sweet Pepper Bush, or White Alder.) A hardy, compact shrub, attaining a height of three to five feet. Leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Blooms in May.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.75	\$6.00
18-24 inches .....	.60	5.00

CORNUS—(Dogwood)

Cornus alba sibirica. (Coral Dogwood.) An upright shrub. Branches bright red; leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, in numerous small panicles; fruit light blue. Usually attains a height of six to ten feet. A very conspicuous shrub in early spring.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, branched.....	\$.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet, branched.....	.50	4.50

Cornus sanguinea. (Bloodtwig Dogwood.) A shrub of spreading habit; branches purplish-red; flowers greenish-white, in dense panicles; berries black. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in April.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.50



DEUTZIA

CYDONIA

Cydonia japonica. (Flowering Quince.) Mixed colors.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.75	\$6.00
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.00
12-18 inches .....	.40	3.50

DEUTZIA

Deutzia scabra. (Pride of Rochester.) Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April, and continues to bloom three or four weeks.

Deutzia scabra crenata. (Fuzzy Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, single, produced in great profusion in April. A tall grower.

Deutzia scabra candidissima. (Snowflake Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, double, produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety.

Deutzia rosea floribunda. (Shellpink Deutzia.) Same as *Deutzia scabra candidissima*, except that some of the outer petals are rosy purple. Very desirable; blooms last of April, or a little later than *Pride of Rochester*.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, very heavy.....	\$.60	\$5.50
3-4 feet, very heavy.....	.50	4.50
2-3 feet, very heavy.....	.45	4.00
18-24 inches, very bushy.....	.35	3.00

Dogwood. See *Cornus*.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus bungeanus. (Winterberry Euonymus.) A tall growing Chinese shrub; branches slender; leaves dark, shiny green; fruit bright red, very showy. Yellowish flowers produced in late spring. A most desirable deciduous shrub. Ultimate height 8 to 12 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.50
2-3 feet .....	.35	3.00

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1859

EXOCHORDA—(Pearlbush)

Exochorda grandiflora. (Common Pearlbush.) A desirable, large growing shrub, attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet. Large, pure white flowers produced in great profusion about middle of March. When in full bloom the plant has the appearance of a snowbank. When planted in a mass this plant is most conspicuous.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, well-branched.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
2-3 feet, well-branched.....	.75	6.00
18-24 in., well-branched.....	.50	4.50

FORSYTHIA—(Golden Bell)

Forsythia intermedia. (Border Forsythia.) A tall variety with slender, arching branches; flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet; blooms in March.

Forsythia suspensa fortunei. (Fortune Forsythia.) Similar to *F. suspensa*, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in March.

Forsythia viridissima. (Greenstem Forsythia.) Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

PRICES:	Each	10
Four years, 4-5 ft., well-branched.....	\$.75	\$6.00
Three years, 3-4 ft., well-branched.....	.60	5.00
Two years, 2-3 ft., well-branched.....	.50	4.50

HIBISCUS

Hibiscus syriacus. (*Althaea Frutex.*) (Shrub-Althaea.) The flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts.



EXOCHORDA

Single, semi-double and double. When ordering state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, extra strong.....	\$.60	\$5.00
3-4 feet, extra strong.....	.50	4.50
2-3 feet, well-branched.....	.40	3.50

Althaea Standards. A standard form of this beautiful flower.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
3-4 feet.....	.75	6.00

Honeysuckle. See *Lonicera*.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea opuloides. When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. Several varieties vary in color from pale rose to blue. This variation is due to certain chemicals contained in the soil.

Can supply white, pink and blue. When ordering state color desired.

Hydrangea bretschneideri. (Shaggy Hydrangea.) Different from the above Hydrangeas in that the buds open from the outer edge, leaving the center buds only partly opened. Color blue.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 in., well-branched.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
18-24 in., branched.....	1.00	8.50
12-18 inch.....	.75	6.50

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. (Snowhill Hydrangea.) Blooms very large, snowy white. A valuable acquisition, as it begins to bloom in April and lasts almost the entire summer. In form the panicles are similar to *H. opuloides*.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. (Peegee Hydrangea.) Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking



FORSYTHIA



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

ing appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years	\$.75	\$6.50
One year .....	.50	4.00

HYPERICUM

Hypericum moserianum. (Goldflower.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, attaining a height of one to two feet. In this



HIBISCUS SYRIACUS



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM

section almost an evergreen; leaves dark-green; large, single, bright, golden-yellow flowers two inches in diameter; a very desirable plant; most effective when planted in masses. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years, extra heavy.....	\$.60	\$5.00
One year, well-branched.....	.50	4.00

JASMINUM (Jasmine)

Jasminum geraldii. (Girald's Jasmine.) A much-branched shrub having yellow blossoms before leaves appear in early spring. Desirable for dry locations.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years	\$.40	\$3.00

Jasminum nudiflorum. (Winter Jasmine.) A very graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark-green bark which gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen; leaves dark-green; bright yellow flowers freely produced in early January and continuing for some time. One of the first plants to bloom. Hardy at New York.

Jasminum primulinum. (New Chinese Jasmine.) An evergreen in this section, but further north loses its foliage in winter. An improvement upon *Jasminum nudiflorum*.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
3-4 feet, very heavy.....	\$.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
2-3 feet, very heavy.....	.50	4.00	30.00
18-24 in., well-branched.....	.40	3.00	25.00

KERRIA

Kerria japonica floreplena. (Double Kerria—Globe Flower.) This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow bloom about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about five feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years, strong.....	\$.60	\$5.00

LAGERSTROEMIA—(Crape Myrtle)

Lagerstroemia indica. (Crape Myrtle.) A very popular and free-flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. Commences to bloom in May. We offer four colors: White, crimson, pink and purple.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., well-branched.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
2-3 ft., branched.....	.75	6.00
18-24 inches .....	.60	5.00

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1858



GRAPE MYRTLE

LESPEDEZA

Lespedeza formosa. (Desmodium penduliflorum. Purple Bushclover.) A very beautiful shrub with drooping branches. Rosy-purple flowers are produced in late summer. Height three to five feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years	\$.75	\$6.50

LONICERA—(Honeysuckle) Bush or Upright Form

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are readily cultivated.

Lonicera fragrantissima. (Winter Honeysuckle.) Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time.

Lonicera morrowi. (Morrow Honeysuckle.) A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.



LONICERA

Lonicera pink. A Japanese variety of medium growth, producing very freely in early April beautiful pink flowers.

Lonicera ruprechtiana. (Manchurian Honeysuckle.) Flowers pure white. Blooms in March and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

Lonicera tatarica. (Tatarian Honeysuckle.) A large-growing variety with dark-green foliage, and pink colored flowers in April, followed by crimson fruit.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.60	\$5.50
2-3 feet, bushy .....	.50	4.50
18-24 in., well-branched .....	.40	3.50



PHILADELPHUS

OXYDENDRON

Oxydendron arboreum (Sourwood). A small tree with slender, spreading branches, growing naturally from Pennsylvania to Louisiana. Leaves lanceolate, bright green. In autumn assumes dazzling tones of scarlet. Fragrant white flowers in panicles of spreading racemes, resembling Lily-of-the-Valley. A most desirable tree. Blooms in early summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.60	\$5.50
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.50

Pearl Bush... See Exochorda.

PHILADELPHUS—(Mockorange)

Very handsome and vigorous growing shrub with large foliage and beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May.

Philadelphus bouquet blanc. A fine new variety with semi-double white flowers; very free bloomer.

Philadelphus coronarius. (Sweet Mockorange.) Flowers pure white, very sweet, produced in great profusion.

Philadelphus souv. de billiard. Leaves broad, beautiful flowers, late bloomer.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.50	\$4.50
18-24 inches .....	.40	3.50

Philadelphus gordonianus. (Gordon Mockorange.) A variety attaining a height of from 10 to 12 feet, leaves broad, bright-green; pure white flowers produced in dense racemes; blooms late.

Philadelphus grandiflorus. (Big Scentless Mockorange.) A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers.

Philadelphus laxus. (Drooping Mockorange.) Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters. A very fine and desirable late-blooming variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$.60	\$5.00
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.00
2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50

PRUNUS

Prunus glandulosa glabra albiplena. (Dbl. White-flowering Almond.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small double white flowers. One of the best of the early flowering shrubs.

Prunus glandulosa trichostyla sinensis. (Dbl. Pinkflowering Almond.) Same as the double white Almond, except the flowers are double rose. A very beautiful shrub.

PRICE:	Each	10
2-3 feet		\$1.00

Prunus mume. (Japanese Apricot.) A very early blooming variety. In January the tree is literally covered with a mass of double pink blossoms, making a most conspicuous tree for a lawn. Very scarce.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50
4-5 feet	1.25	10.00

Prunus triloba plena. (Double Flowering Plum.) A native of China; a very desirable early flowering ornamental shrub. Double flowers of a delicate pink shade are produced in enormous quantity along the slender branches. Blooms April 1st.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00
3-4 feet	1.00	8.00

PUNICA—(Pomegranate)

Very valuable, summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy in the South. Flowers are produced in great profusion very early in May, and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable.

Punica granatum alba. Double; white.

P. granatum rubra. Beautiful double red flowers.

P. granatum variegata. Sometimes double-red and double-variegated blooms will appear on the same plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$.75	\$6.00
3-4 ft., heavy, well-branched.....	.60	5.00
2-3 ft., branched.....	.50	4.50

RHUS

Rhus copallina. (Shining Sumac.) A tall growing shrub attaining a height of 20 feet, but can be kept cut back. Flowers yellow; leaves dark shining green, fruit crimson remaining during winter.

Rhus glabra. (Smooth Sumac.) Leaves dark above and white beneath, turning brilliant scarlet in autumn; flowers in large panicles, followed by crimson fruited clusters which remain during winter. Excellent for massing or single specimens. Height 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.50

SALIX—(Pussywillow)

Salix discolor. (Pussywillow.) The well-known Pussywillow with silky catkins which precede the leaves in early spring.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.00	\$8.50
2-3 feet .....	.75	6.50
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.50



SPIRAEA REEVESIANA

SALVIA

Salvia greggi. (Autumn Sage.) This is native of Western Texas, and is, therefore, extremely hardy; it can stand zero weather and resists drought. It begins to bloom in early spring and lasts until the blooms are killed by frost; the flower is carmine; plant grows to a height of three to four feet and a corresponding width; very effective for massing; a most satisfactory plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two year, heavy.....	\$.75	\$6.00
One year .....	.50	4.00

SOPHORA

Sophora viciifolia. (Vetchleaf sophora.) A handsome small shrub which grows to six feet, with spreading branches. Foliage finely cut resembling vetch. Violet-white blossoms in early spring. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.50

SPRING BLOOMING SPIREAS

Spiraea prunifolia plena. (Dbl. Bridalwreath Spirea.) A beautiful early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom in early March.

Spiraea reevesiana lanceata. (Reeves Double Spirea.) With large, round clusters of double-white flowers which cover the entire plant. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks.

Spiraea reevesiana. (Reeves Single Spirea.) Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush; flowers very free.

Spiraea vanhouttei. (Vanhoutte Spirea.) A graceful shrub, growing six to eight feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spireas.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, well branched.....	\$.75	\$6.00
3-4 feet, well-branched.....	.60	5.50
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00



SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI

S. arguta. (Hybrid Snow Garland.) Fine and showy. Leaves narrow, bright green, fading into yellow and salmon. Blooms in early spring. Height three to five feet.

Spiraea thunbergi. (Thunberg Spirea.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$.60	\$5.50
12-18 inches .....	.50	4.50
10-12 inches .....	.40	3.50

PERPETUAL BLOOMING SPIREAS

Spiraea anthony waterer. (Anthony Waterer Spirea.) A remarkable free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about three feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.

Spiraea fortunei. (Fortune Spirea.) A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Very effective for border or for planting in groups.

Spiraea froebeli. (Froebel Spirea.) A fine, free-growing sort; rosy-colored flowers, produced last of April in large, flat heads. The young foliage tinted dark red.

Spiraea japonica ovalifolia. (White Japanese Spirea.) Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. Commences to bloom early in April.

PRICE:	Each	10
Two years only, extra heavy	\$.50	\$4.50

Spiraea billiardi. (Billiard Spirea.) A tall-growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles. Commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
3-4 feet .....	.60	5.50
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. (Cutleaf Stephanandra.) A very graceful and desirable shrub, attaining a height of three to four feet, with spreading, drooping branches; leaves serrated. At the time of unfolding these are tinted with red. During the summer the leaves are of a deep glossy green, and in autumn tones of reddish-purple are assumed. White flowers in soft feathery racemes are produced in May.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two year	\$.50	\$4.00
One year .....	.40	3.50

STYRAX

Styrax japonica. (Japanese Styrax.) A most beautiful Japanese shrub, with spreading branches and bright green leaves; fragrant white flowers, produced in drooping racemes; attains a height of 8 to 12 feet; blooms about April 15th. A most desirable and attractive shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.00



SPIRAEA FROEBELI



SYRINGA

SYMPHORICARPOS

Symphoricarpos racemosus. (Common Snowberry.) A graceful shrub, growing four to six feet tall, slender drooping branches, flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for months.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris. (Coralberry.) A native shrub growing naturally from New York to Texas; four to six feet tall. Purplish-red berries are produced in great profusion. They remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years	\$.50	\$4.00
Two years .....	.40	3.50

SYRINGA—(Lilac)

These old-fashioned shrubs have been popular for ages. Our collection embraces some of the old as well as the cream of the new European sorts. The first blooms appear here the latter part of March. The Lilac will give the best results in fertile soil, moderately moist, but well-drained.

We can supply both single and double varieties. When ordering, state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
Budded Plants.		
2-3 feet, branched.....	\$.75	\$6.00
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.00

TAMARIX—(Tamarisk)

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. An excellent plant for the seashore.

Tamarix gallica. (French Tamarix.) Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

Tamarix odessana. (Odessa Tamarix.) A new variety, with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than T. gallica.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet, very heavy.....	\$.75	\$6.50
4-5 feet, very heavy.....	.60	5.00
3-4 feet, heavy.....	.50	4.00

Tamarix juniperiana. (Juniper Tamarix.) Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a beautiful variety; blooms early in April.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.60	\$5.00
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.00

VIBURNUM—(Snowball)

Viburnum opulus. (European Cranberrybush.) A tall shrub with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters the latter part of April. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.

Viburnum opulus sterile. (Common Snowball.) Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in early April. An old favorite.

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum. (Japanese Snowball.) A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, branched.....	\$.75	\$6.50
18-24 inches, branched.....	.60	5.50

VITEX—(Chaste or Hemp Tree)

Vitex agnus-castus. (Lilac Chaste-Tree.) This is a valuable shrub or medium growing tree. Flowers in spikes, blue color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

Vitex agnus-castus alba. (White Chaste Tree.) Same as above, but with white flowers. A very desirable shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-6 feet, well-branched.....	\$.75	\$6.50
3-4 feet, well-branched.....	.60	5.50
2-3 feet, well-branched.....	.50	4.50

White Fringe. See Chionanthus.

WEIGELA—(Diervilla)

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigela floribunda. (Crimson Weigela.) Flowers crimson; free bloomer, tall grower. Height six to eight feet.

Weigela hybrida candida. (Snow Weigela.) Pure white; excellent.

Weigela hybrida Mt. Blanc. Blooms similar to candida, except that flowers at first are white; later turning to light pink.

Weigela hybrida Eva Rathke. Flowers deep carmine red; profuse bloomer and continues in bloom for a long time.

Weigela rosea. (Pink Weigela.) Flowers are light pink; compact grower, free bloomer.

Weigela rosea variegata. Flowers similar to rosea, but foliage variegated.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.85	\$7.50
2-3 feet .....	.75	6.50
18-24 inches .....	.60	5.50



WEIGELA

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1858

DECIDUOUS TREES

The intelligent tree planter readily appreciates the difference in value between a tree dug in the forest and one taken from our nursery where it has received proper care during the first years of its life. The one is tall, slender and with only a small top; the other is sturdy, with well-developed trunk and a top that is a promise of its future beauty and usefulness as a shade tree. All of our trees have been transplanted several times and plenty of room for development allowed in the row. The root-system is perfect, and, when our nursery-grown trees are properly set and pruned, there should be no loss.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND PRUNING—Before setting out, cut off the broken or bruised roots, should there be any. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base; but, when a tree has an abundance of roots, and a small top, and few branches, then the pruning need not be so severe. However, when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. In many cases remove every lateral limb, preserving only the leader, and this, if too long, may be cut back to the proper height. Frequently large trees are transplanted without pruning. This neglect will often cause the tree to die. Dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so when the young roots start out they have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about two inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water, so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, if the ground is very dry, it should be sprinkled at evening and early morning. This will keep the bark tender and when rooted the sap will flow easily.

Acacia. (Mimosa.) See Albizzia.

ACER—(Maple)

Acer saccharum. (Sugar Maple.) A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet.

PRICE:	Each	10
4-6 feet	\$1.00	\$8.50

ALBIZZIA—(Mimosa)

Albizzia julibrissin. (Acacia Julibrissin.) (Silktree.) A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches and a low, flat-topped head; foliage fine and feathery; pink flowers in large heads borne at tips of branches; blooms middle of May and continues for several weeks; a remarkably fine tree.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 feet, heavy	\$1.50	\$12.50
5-6 feet	1.00	8.50

tree is reported to live to the age of 30 years or more. The apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tung oil or China wood oil of commerce, used extensively in paints and varnishes. Commercial plantings should be confined to cheap lands, as the probable yield of oil will not pay for the use of more valuable ones. Experimental plantings of this tung tree have been started in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. It is quite distinct from the Candlenut Tree (*Aleurites moluccana*), in being hardier and deciduous. This tree is becoming very popular as an ornamental. It is perfectly hardy at Augusta.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-14 feet, very heavy	\$3.00	
10-12 feet, heavy	2.00	17.50
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50
6-8 feet	1.00	8.00

AMYGDALUS PERSICA (Flowering Peach)

During March these double-flowering peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. They are perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil in which other peaches will grow.

Amygdalus persica chrysanthemum. (Chrysanthemum Peach.) Flowers very large, double pink, center quilled like a Chrysanthemum, extra fine; blooms first of April.

Amygdalus persica alboplana. (Double Whiteflowering Peach.)

Amygdalus persica carnea floreplana. (Double Pinkflowering Peach.)

Amygdalus persica rubroplana. (Double Redflowering Peach.)

PRICES:	Each	10
One year, 5-7 feet, extra heavy	\$1.25	\$10.00
One year, 4-5 feet, extra heavy	1.00	8.00
One year, 3-4 feet, well-branched .....	.75	6.00

CELTIS—(Hackberry)

Celtis occidentalis. (Hackberry.) One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenue or street planting; of rapid growth. As the Hackberry is difficult to transplant, the tree must be pruned to a single stem, the roots kept moist and not exposed to the air, so that they will not dry out.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
10-12 ft., well-branched	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$165.00
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50	100.00
6-8 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00

Cerasus. (Flowering Cherry.) See prunus.

CERCIS—(American Redbud)

Cercis canadensis. (American Redbud.) A fast-growing round headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
5-6 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$85.00
4-5 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00



ALEURITES FORDI

ALEURITES—(Tung-oil Tree)

Aleurites fordii. (Tung-oil Tree.) A medium-sized tree indigenous to Central China; reaches a height of 20 to 30 feet, with a spread of 20 to 30 feet. The rather large, pinkish white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April, with the broad, handsome, green leaves following, make the tree a valuable ornamental. It thrives best in well-drained sand-clay loams. The



CORNUS FLORIDA

CORNUS—(Dogwood)

Cornus florida. (Flowering Dogwood.) The native large whiteflowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50
4-5 feet, well-branched	1.00	8.00
3-4 feet, well-branched .....	.75	6.00
2-3 feet, branched .....	.50	4.50

Cornus florida rubra. (Redflowering Dogwood.) Similar to the whiteflowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, heavy, budded	\$2.00	
2-3 feet, budded	1.50	

Elm. See Ulmus.

KOELREUTERIA

Koelreuteria paniculata. (Goldenrain-Tree.) A most beautiful, hardy, ornamental shade tree from China, with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red when first appearing in the spring, later assuming a dark-bright green. During the latter part of May large panicles of yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelope the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which make the tree very attractive for several weeks after the blooming period. We recommend this tree highly. Height, 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50
5-6 feet	1.25	10.00
4-5 feet	1.00	8.50

Linden. See Tilia.

LIQUIDAMBAR—(Sweet Gum)

Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweetgum.) One of our handsome native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple. Invaluable for street and landscape planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet, well-branched	\$2.00	\$17.50
8-10 feet, well-branched	1.50	12.50
6-8 feet, well-branched	1.25	10.00

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LIRIODENDRON—(Tulip Poplar)

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tuliptree.) A magnificent, rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish-green, tulip-shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting; also for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanting.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 feet	\$5.00	
12-15 feet	3.00	27.50
10-12 feet	1.50	12.50
8-10 feet	1.25	10.00
6-8 feet	1.00	8.00

MAGNOLIA—(Chinese Species)

All of the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in the early spring, before the leaves appear, and several sorts produce, or continue to bloom, at periods during the entire summer. No selection is complete without some of these desirable plants.

Magnolia liliflora. (Magnolia purpurea.) (Lily Magnolia.) This popular variety makes a small tree of compact growth; large purple and white flowers are produced in great profusion the latter part of March, and few flowers are produced during the entire summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, well-branched	\$2.50	
2-3 feet, well-branched	1.50	
18-24 inches, branched	1.00	

Magnolia liliflora nigra. (Magnolia Soulangeana Nigra.) (Purple Lily Magnolia.) A very rare variety of vigorous and robust growth; flowers large, dark purple; several shades darker than M. liliflora. A free bloomer. Commences to bloom in March and blooms spasmodically during the entire summer. A most beautiful and desirable variety. Distinct from any other sort.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, well-branched	\$3.00	
3-4 feet, well-branched	2.50	
2-3 feet, well-branched	1.50	

MALUS—(Flowering Crab Apple)

Malus ioensis plena bechteli. (Bachtel Doubleflowering Crab.) This sweet-scented crab resembles very much small, pink roses. Very hardy and good for individual planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
2-3 feet	1.50	12.50



KOELREUTERIA

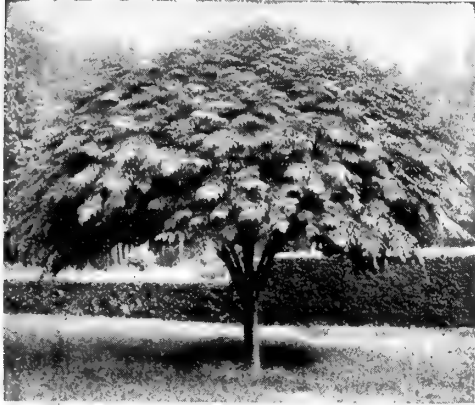
THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1858

Malus halliana parkmani. (Parkman Flowering Crab.) Dwarf habit with rose-colored buds and pinkish white flowers when open. A good variety for group and mass plantings.

Malus schiedeckeri. (Scheidecker Flowering Crab.) A tall, upright grower, with small pink flowers in great profusion.

PRICES:	Each	10	
4-5 feet	\$2.50	\$22.50	
3-4 feet	2.00	17.50	
2-3 feet	1.50	12.50	



TEXAS UMBRELLA

MELIA—(China Tree)

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella-Tree.) A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable tree of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April. Ultimate height, 25 feet.

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis aurea. (Golden Leaf Umbrella-Tree.) Foliage of beautiful golden hue. In every other respect similar to our well-known China tree. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
7-8 feet, very heavy, well-branched	\$2.50	\$22.50	
6-7 feet, heavy, branched	2.00	17.50	\$150.00
5-6 feet, well-branched	1.50	12.50	100.00
4-5 feet, branched	1.00	8.00	75.00

MORUS

Morus alba pendula. (Weeping mulberry.) A beautiful and hardy weeping mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Desirable for lawn, parks or cemeteries.

PRICES: Each 10 100
5-7 feet stems, 2-year heads.....\$2.00
Oak. See Quercus.

PLATANUS

Platanus occidentalis. (American Planetree.) The well-known variety. It is extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke. Ultimate height, 100 to 150 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
10-12 feet, well-branched	\$2.00	\$17.50	
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50	\$100.00
6-8 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00

POPULUS—(Poplar)

Populus eugenei. (Carolina Poplar.) A rapid-growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
12-14 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$85.00
10-12 feet	1.00	8.00	75.00
8-10 feet	.75	6.00	55.00
6-8 feet	.60	5.00	45.00

Populus nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree; very hardy; extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable where formal effect is desired.

Populus simoni fastigiata. (Simon Poplar.) A remarkable new variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar of very

pyramidal habit; resembles the Lombardy, but makes a more pleasing impression; a very rapid grower, and is destined to become a popular variety. Introduced by the Horticultural Explorer, Mr. Frank N. Meyer.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
10-12 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$85.00
8-10 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00
6-8 feet	.75	6.50	55.00

PRUNUS—(Flowering Cherry and Plum)

Prunus avium plena. (Doubleflowering Cherry.) This is a remarkably fine tree. In early spring it produces a wealth of pure, double white flowers which are frequently so numerous that they conceal the branches; each individual flower resembles a miniature rose.

PRICE:	Each	10	100
4-6 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50	

Prunus cerasifera pissardi. (Purpleleaf Plum.) The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather and its leaves last until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

PRICE:	Each	10	100
4-6 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00	

Prunus subhirtella pendula rosea. (Japanese Weeping Cherry.) This is a well-known weeping cherry of the Japanese. In early April the pendulous branches are covered with single rose pink flowers in clusters, and the tree is literally a mass of blooms. The flowers appear before the leaves begin to unfold. A most desirable variety.

PRICE:	Each	10	100
One year heads, budded on 4-6 ft. stems	\$3.00		

QUERCUS—(The Oak)

All of our oaks have been several times transplanted, and, therefore, have a good root system; but, nevertheless, all oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted; otherwise, there is danger of the tree dying.

Quercus palustris. (Pin Oak.) The tree is shapely and symmetrical, leaves are of a beautiful tone of green, in autumn fading to a brilliant scarlet. This is one of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting. Ultimate height, 50 to 60 feet.

Quercus phellos. (Willow Oak.) A very graceful variety with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
12-15 feet specimens	\$5.00		
5-6 feet	2.00	\$17.50	

Quercus prinus. (Yellow Chestnut Oak.) Tree to 100, or occasionally, to 160 feet, with rather short branches; leaves slender and oblong. Beautiful tree with light gray bark and handsome foliage.

PRICE:	Each	10	100
10-12 feet	\$2.50		
8-10 feet	2.00		

ROBINIA

Robinia pseudoacacia. (Common Locust.) A very fast growing tree, bearing white flowers in May. Ultimate height, 35 to 50 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
6-8 feet	\$.75	\$6.00	
5-6 feet	.50	4.00	

SALIX—(Willow)

Salix babylonica. (Babylon Weeping Willow.) The well-known variety.

Salix japonica. (Japanese Weeping Willow.) Being an improvement on Salix Babylonica, as it puts out its leaves about ten days later in the spring, which thus protects it from the injuries of late frost.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
6-8 feet, heavy	\$1.50	\$12.50	
5-6 feet, heavy	1.25	10.00	
4-5 feet, heavy	1.00	8.00	
3-4 feet, heavy	.75	6.00	

SAPIUM

Sapium sebiferum. (Chinese Tallowtree.) A beautiful shade tree; very desirable for street planting. Small bright green leaves, compact, dense head. Attains a height of 40 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
6-8 feet	\$1.50		
5-6 feet	1.25		
4-5 feet	1.00		

Sweet Gum: See Liquidambar.

TILIA—(Linden)

Tilia americana. (American Linden.) A handsome and desirable, large-sized tree of rapid growth. Indigenous from Canada to Texas. Leaves heart-shaped, dark-green, in autumn turning to a golden hue. Most desirable for street planting. Succeeds best in rich soil.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet, heavy.....	\$2.50	
8-10 feet	2.00	\$17.50
6-8 feet	1.50	12.50
5-6 feet	1.00	8.00

Tulip Tree—See *Liriodendron*.

ULMUS—(Elm)

Ulmus americana. (American Elm.) A handsome tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively used for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
10-12 feet	\$2.00	\$18.50	\$160.00
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50	100.00
6-8 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00

Umbrella China. See *Melia*.

Willow. See *Salix*.



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

All of our plants are most carefully grown, frequently transplanted, pruned and given plenty of space; therefore, the plants which are offered are stately; vigorous and healthy.

Many of our evergreens are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting. In fact, it is impossible to transplant some varieties of Broad-leaved Evergreens which have been grown in open ground; therefore, to make the transplanting of these particular varieties assured, we grow them in pots.

Nearly all plants which are taken from the open ground are lifted with a ball of earth about the roots. This is wrapped in moss, excelsior or burlap. When transplanting Evergreens which have a ball of earth about the roots wrapped in burlap, it is not necessary to remove this burlap. Place the plant to the right depth in the properly prepared hole; cut the string so that the burlap can be released from about the ball of earth around the roots of the plant. It is not necessary to remove the burlap from the hole, but when the ball of earth about the roots of the plant is wrapped in moss or excelsior this wrapping must be carefully removed. The earth about the roots should not be disturbed. When the hole has been half-filled with earth, pour in water freely, but not so as to wash the soil from about the roots of the plant. After the water has settled, put in more dirt, firm this well about the roots of the plant, and then fill up the hole.

In transplanting Broad-leaved Evergreens the soil should be properly prepared and holes of ample size dug and rich top soil mixed with well-rotted compost placed in the hole. Should ball of earth about the roots of Broad-leaved Evergreens fall away, then the plant must be defoliated and properly pruned.

Even when the ball of earth about the roots of plants remain intact it is advisable to prune severely and defoliate such plants as *Abelia*, *Cerasus Caroliniana*, *Camphor*, *Crataegus*, *Elaeagnus*, *Ilex*, *Laurocerasus*, *Ligustrum*, *Nerium*, *Photinia*, *Quercus*.

It is advisable to place a mulching of well-rotted leaves to a depth of four to six inches about the plants, as this mulching conserves the moisture in the soil, and protects the roots from the sudden changes of temperature. In the summer the mulching prevents drying out of the soil, and in winter prevents freezing.

We are beginning to appreciate more and more the effect attained by a proper planting and selection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. We are particularly fortunate in being able to grow in this favored locality such a large collection of them. We can successfully grow in this section many kinds which are not hardy in the far North, and we bring to perfection a large portion of the hardy Northern Evergreens also. A judicious selection of varieties, with the proper planting arrangement of Evergreen trees and shrubs, give to the winter aspect of our home grounds a warm and cheerful effect.

Certain varieties must be planted in the proper situation and given specially prepared soil; otherwise they will not give satisfactory results. We will gladly suggest or recommend the best varieties for certain soil and localities.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy *Abelia*.) One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broad-leaved Evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assumes a metallic sheen. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long which are borne in clusters. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the

long shoots. This will make the plant dense and compact. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge we cannot too strongly recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Has also been successfully grown in sheltered positions in Massachusetts, and, even when partially killed back, the young shrubs flower profusely the same season.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 ft., strong plants, from open ground.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
18-24 in., strong, from open ground.....	.80	7.00
12-18 in., strong, from open ground.....	.65	5.50

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1856

ASPIDISTRA

Aspidistra lurida. (Common Aspidistra.) A fine evergreen plant with broad leaves. Does especially well in house or on porch. Requires very little attention or light.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 leaves	\$1.50	
4-7 leaves	1.00	

AUCUBA—(Golddust Tree)

This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated. When in the open ground it gives the best results when planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich, well-drained soil. This genus contains both male and female plants. If the latter are planted near the male plants they will produce a profusion of red berries which makes them very attractive. Aucubas are especially desirable for city gardens when same are exposed to smoke. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and window boxes. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

Aucuba japonica aurea-maculata. (Golddust Tree.) A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinières and window boxes; also for planting in masses.

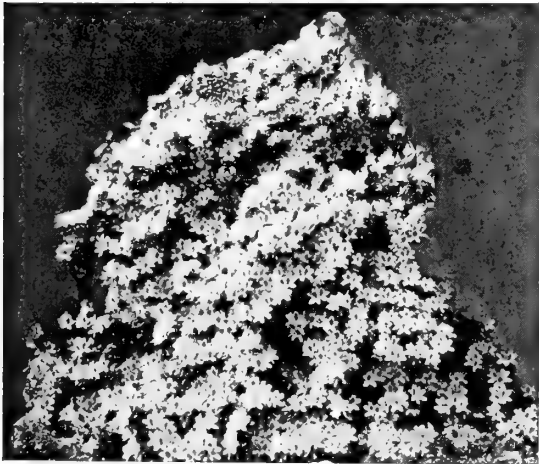
PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	\$1.50	\$12.50
10-12 inches	1.00	8.00

Aucuba himalaica. (Himalayan Aucuba.) A strong-growing variety with large, dark, glossy leaves. Produces a profusion of scarlet berries which make a fine contrast with the rich, green foliage.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.75	15.00
12-18 inches	1.50	12.50

Aucuba japonica. (Japanese Aucuba.) A beautiful variety of dwarf growth, leaves narrow, dark, shining green; produces a profusion of bright red berries, which remain upon the plant for a long time. Very desirable for growing in pots as well as for open ground.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	\$1.75	\$15.00
10-12 inches	1.50	12.50



AZALEA INDICA

AZALEA

Azalea amoena. (Pleasing Azalea.) (Early Amoena.) A very dwarf-growing variety, producing small, claret colored blooms. Excellent for a low hedge or for massing. Hardy at New York.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches, well-branched.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
10-12 inches, well-branched.....	1.25	10.00
8-10 inches	1.00	8.50
6-8 inches .....	.75	6.00

AZALEA INDICA—(Indica Azaleas)

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in the open in this latitude. Some varieties of the Indica Azaleas are hardy in the mountain sections also, but to get the best results Azaleas should be planted in a somewhat shaded situation, especially where they are protected from the hot afternoon sun of summer.

The best soil is one containing an abundance of leaf mold, peat and sand, but soil should be well-drained. Azaleas will not succeed in limestone soil.

The plants must be kept well mulched with rotted leaves, preferably leaves of hardwood trees. When planted in masses of solid, well-contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in the open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If the plants are required for winter blooming in the conservatory, they should be lifted and re-potted before very cold weather and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

We offer several thousand Indica Azaleas in about 50 varieties of the sizes as described below. In the varieties with single flowers we offer all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, white, and many exquisitely variegated, mottled and striped varieties. In the varieties with double flowers we can only supply one white and one red. All our plants are grown in open ground. In this latitude it is best to plant Azaleas in open ground in March and April, but southward they can be safely planted from October until April.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if the plants suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests, as also will a spray of sulpho-tobacco soap.

A well-fed, well-tended and well-pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year as its increasing spread of branches gives room for display of myriads more of flowers. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches, very bushy, well-set with buds.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-15 inches, well-branched, well-set with buds.....	1.50	12.50
8-12 inches, branched, with buds.....	1.00	8.00
6-8 inches, branched, with buds.....	.75	6.00

We can also supply the following varieties of Indica Azaleas in larger sizes, as well as the above: Formosa, Phoenicea, Supreme and Vitata Fortunei.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50

Azalea kaempferi. (Japanese Azalea.) (Torch Azalea.) A beautiful variety introduced by the Horticultural Collector, Mr. E. H. Wilson. This beautiful Japanese shrub is very floriferous. Perfectly hardy at Boston, Mass. This is a most desirable addition to our collection of evergreen Azaleas. We can furnish plants in shades of pink and salmon. The varieties are not named, and are sold under colors.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	\$2.00	
8-12 inches	1.50	\$12.50
6-8 inches	1.00	8.00



BERBERIS JAPONICA

BERBERIS—(Barberry)

Berberis japonica. (Leatherleaf Hollygrape.) (Mahonia Japonica.) A Japanese Barberry. This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where the ground is well-drained. Leaves very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent evergreen. Hardy at New York in protected situations.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

Berberis potanini. A very beautiful barberry introduced by the Horticultural Explorer, Mr. S. A. Wilson. A low-growing shrub, with margins of leaves crinkled. During the winter the leaves take on a purple tint.

PRICES:	Each
15-18 inch	\$2.00
12-15 inch	1.50

Berberis sargentiana. (Sargent Barberry.) A very handsome, new, hardy Barberry, introduced by the Horticultural Explorer, Mr. S. A. Wilson. This attractive evergreen grows to a height of about six feet, with a corresponding breadth. It is very densely branched. The leaves are narrow and dark-green, three to six inches long. An excellent hardy Berberis, and is considered one of the best.

PRICES:	Each
12-15 inches	\$1.50
10-12 inches	1.25

CALLISTEMON

Callistemon lanceolatus. (Metrosideros floribunda.) (Lemon Bottlebrush.) A beautiful shrub with narrow, lanceolate leaves, reddish-brown when young. Bright, red flowers produced in long cylindrical spikes the last of April. Plant continues to bloom for several weeks. Hardy at Savannah and southward. Ultimate height, 15 feet.

Callistemon rigidus. Similar to Callistemon lanceolatus, except that it is more bushy and slow-growing.

PRICES:	Each	10
Strong plants from pots	\$1.00	\$8.00

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

This is one of our specialties. We can supply quite a large number of varieties, and also have a large stock of plants according to color. Our plants are all healthy, and we give them special attention at all times. Most of the plants are double, though we have some semi-double and single.

Cultivation of Camellias

For Open Ground. To get the best results Camellias should be planted in a partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter and the hot afternoon sun of summer. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mold and well-rotted cow manure better results will be obtained. The plants should be kept thoroughly mulched with well-rotted leaves.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches, variegated only	\$2.50
15-18 inches, all colors, except white	2.00
12-15 inches	1.50
8-12 inches .....	.75

For Conservatories. Use a potting compost of peat or leaf mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth, they require an abundance of water spraying of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessively cold weather which would injure distending buds. Dropping of buds is caused by plants drying out, or by over-watering, or being kept in high temperature under glass.

Cerasus caroliniana. See Laurocerasus.

CINNAMOMUM—(Camphor)

Cinnamomum camphora. (Camphor Tree.) (Laurus Camphora.) (Camphora officinalis.) This desirable and beautiful tree is hardy at Augusta. Along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast it is largely used as a shade tree for street and avenue planting. In Florida the Camphor is now being extensively and successfully planted for the extraction of gum. The tree is of a very rapid and stately growth; leaves bright, glossy green. The young growth is very attractive, as it is tinged with red, which gives a most striking and pleasing effect. The Camphor will do well on poor soil, but will give a most satisfactory growth when properly fertilized and when grown on well-drained soil. It does not thrive in wet situations. In transplanting, the plants from open ground should have their side branches cut back and the plants defoliated; otherwise loss is apt to ensue.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
3-4 feet, from pots and open ground	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
2-3 feet, from pots and open ground	1.00	8.00	70.00
18-24 inches, from pots .....	.75	6.50	60.00
12-18 inches, from pots .....	.50	4.50	40.00



CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA

CLEYERA

Cleyera japonica. (Cleyera Ochnacea.) A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June; delightfully fragrant; followed by red berries, which are retained all winter.

PRICE:	Each	10
Two year, strong	\$1.00	\$8.50

CYTISUS

Cytisus racemosus. (Genista racemosus.) (Easter Broom.) A beautiful erect growing shrub which attains a height of six feet. Beautiful yellow flowers borne in long racemes. Blooms in April.

PRICE:	Each	10
From pots	\$.75	\$6.50

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1859

ELAEAGNUS—(Japan Oleaster)

We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy here, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold.

Elaeagnus fruitlandi. A variety originated by P. J. Berckmans Company. Evidently a cross of *E. macrophylla* and *E. simoni*. Leaves large and pointed, beautiful silvery beneath. This is a very fine addition to our broad-leaved evergreens.

Elaeagnus pungens. Leaves two to four inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, margin of leaf undulating; creamy white, fragrant flowers produced in January; a beautiful evergreen.

PRICES: Each 10
15-18 inches \$1.50 \$10.00
12-15 inches 1.00 8.00

Elaeagnus pungens variegata. (Yellow Elaeagnus.) Leaves very light green, margin yellowish white. Produces fruit same as *aurea maculata*.

PRICES: Each 10
From 6 inch pots \$1.25 \$10.00
From 5 inch pots 1.00 8.00

ERIOBOTRYA—(Loquat: Japan Medlar)

Eriobotrya japonica. This plant is practically hardy in the Piedmont Zone, but is at its best in the Coastal Zone. Trees of medium height, with long, glossy evergreen leaves; fruit bright-yellow, round or oblong, about the size of a Wild Goose Plum; borne in clusters from the end of February until May; seldom perfects fruit in this locality, but is very successful southward.

PRICES: Each 10
Three year \$1.50 \$12.50
Two year 1.00 8.00
One year50 4.50

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia montevidensis. (Montevideo Escallonia.) A profuse blooming shrub attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves bright, shining green, with white flowers, produced during June and July. Very scarce and desirable.

PRICES: Each 10
18-24 in., from open ground \$1.50 \$12.50
Strong plants from pots 1.00 8.00

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus. (Evergreen Euonymus.) Leaves dark, shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

PRICES: Each 10
18-24 inches \$1.25 \$10.00
15-18 inches 1.00 8.00
12-15 inches75 6.00
10-12 inches50 4.00

Euonymus japonicus aurea variegata. (Goldspot Burningbush.) (Golden Euonymus.) A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant.

PRICES: Each 10
18-24 inches \$1.75 \$15.00
15-18 inches 1.50 12.50
12-15 inches 1.25 10.00

GARDENIA—(Cape Jasmine)

Very popular evergreen shrubs with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large fragrant white flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

Gardenia florida. Flowers very large, white, and very fragrant; foliage glossy; blooms middle of May.

Gardenia fortunei. (Fortune Cape Jasmine.) Flowers larger than those of *Gardenia florida*.

PRICES: Each 10
2-3 feet, from open ground \$2.00 \$17.50
18-24 inches, from pots \$1.50 12.50
12-18 inches, from pots 1.00 8.00

Gardenia radicans. (Dwarf Cape Jasmine.) A very dwarf trailing Cape Jasmine; foliage very small; flowers white, very fragrant. Most desirable where a low effect is desired.

PRICE: Each 10
Well-branched from pots \$.50 \$4.00

ILEX—(Holly)

Ilex crenata. (Japanese Holly.) A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

PRICES: Each 10
15-18 inches \$1.50 \$12.50
12-15 inches 1.00 8.00

Ilex opaca. (American Holly.) In transplanting, the plants should be defoliated and the large sizes should also be severely pruned.

PRICES: Each 10
6-8 feet specimens \$8.00
5-6 feet specimens 5.00
4-5 feet specimens 4.00
3-4 feet 2.00
2-3 feet 1.50

Ilex vomitoria. (Yaupon.) A native shrub with spreading branches and small, oval or oblong leaves. During the winter the tree is a mass of scarlet berries, which make it a most conspicuous plant. Most effective when planted in clumps.

PRICES: Each 10
12-18 inches \$1.00 \$8.50
10-12 inches75 6.00

ILLICIAM

Illicium anisatum. (Japanese Anisetree.) A handsome evergreen with broad, light-green leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. Very desirable.

PRICES: Each 10
3-4 feet \$2.00 \$17.50
2-3 feet 1.50 12.50
18-24 inches 1.00 8.00
15-18 inches75 6.00

KALMIA—(American Laurel)

Kalmia latifolia. (Mountain Laurel.) A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape.

PRICES: Each 10
18-24 inches, extra strong clumps from open ground \$2.00 \$17.50
12-18 inches, extra strong clumps from open ground 1.50 12.50
18-24 inches, bushy, from open ground 1.25 10.00
12-18 inches, bushy, from open ground 1.00 8.00



LAUROCERASUS CAROLINIANA
(Sheared Plant)

LAUROCERASUS (Prunus Laurocerasus)

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (*Prunus caroliniana*.) (Carolina Cherry-Laurel.) This well-known hardy evergreen can be safely classed as a tree, as it attains a height from 20 to 40 feet. It is very desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, as it makes a most effective background in landscape work. Can also

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

SUCCESSORS TO P.J. BERCKMANS CO.

be pruned in standard, pyramidal, and other formal shapes. We offer a fine stock of thrifty, transplanted plants. As the Carolina Cherry is difficult to transplant, it is always advisable to defoliate and cut back severely and will be so treated before shipment. All plants from open ground.

If plants are desired with ball of earth and burlapped, add 50 cents per plant.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
3-4 feet, heavy, bushy.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
2-3 feet, heavy, bushy.....	1.00	8.00	60.00
18-24 inches, bushy.....	.60	5.00	45.00
12-18 inches, bushy.....	.40	3.50	30.00

Laurocerasus caroliniana. Shear-d plants.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	\$3.00
2-3 feet	2.00

Laurocerasus officinalis. (English Cherry-Laurel.) These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor; beautiful, broad shining foliage; of easy cultivation, and thrive in any ordinary, good, well-drained garden soil. Not hardy north of Washington, D. C. They attain a height from 12 to 15 feet with a corresponding breadth. The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small, white flowers. For massing or for single specimens, few plants possess more advantages than the English Laurel.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches	\$1.75
15-18 inches	1.50
12-15 inches	1.25

LAURUS—(Laurel; Sweet Bay Tree)

This beautiful evergreen is very popular and is perfectly hardy in the Middle South and Southward. The plant frequently attains a height of 30 feet, and the dark, bright-green leaves make the plant most effective as a single specimen or for planting in groups. This Laurel is the tree which is commonly grown in standard or pyramidal form and used so largely as a tub plant. The plants we offer are not trimmed in standard or pyramidal shapes, but are grown in bush form.

Laurus nobilis. (Grecian Laurel.) (Spice or Apollo's Laurel.) A beautiful evergreen, with long narrow glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 in., well-branched, from open ground	\$1.50	\$12.50
12-18 in., branched.....	1.00	8.00

Laurustinus. See *Viburnum tinus*.

LIGUSTRUM—(Privet)

None of our broad-leaved evergreens give a greater form of foliage and growth than Ligustrums. For groups or individual specimens there is nothing more desirable.

Ligustrum amurense. (Amur Privet.) True, from the Amur River in China. A very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. The best evergreen variety for hedges (see under head of Hedge Plants.) It is also desirable for single specimens or wind-breaks. In rich soil will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet with a corresponding breadth.

PRICES: Each	10
3-4 ft., strong, bushy ..	\$5.50 \$4.00
2-3 ft., strong bushy ..	.40 3.00

Ligustrum amurense. Sheared plants. The well known hedge plant grown in tubs and kept trimmed in globe and pyramidal shape. Excellent for urns and tubs.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 ins.	\$2.00
12-18 ins.	1.75

Ligustrum japonicum. (Japanese Privet.) A very handsome broad-leaved variety, with large, dark green leaves. Flowers produced in panicles followed by purple berries, which are retained during the winter, giving the plant a very pleasing appearance. This plant can be grown into a small tree, can also be trimmed into pyramidal, standard or other forms. Ultimate height, 20 to 30 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, well-branched.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
3-4 feet, well-branched.....	2.00	17.50
2-3 feet, well-branched.....	1.50	12.50
18-24 inches, well-branched.....	1.00	8.50
12-18 inches, well-branched.....	.75	6.00



Ligustrum japonicum standards. These trees have trained heads, similar to the Standard Bay Trees. Where a substitute for the Bay is desired for either tubs or open ground, the above-mentioned Standard Privet is most desirable, as the plant is perfectly hardy in the South. These plants are from open ground, but have been sev-

eral times transplanted, and will be lifted and shipped with a ball of earth about the roots.

PRICES:	Each
Plants with 3 to 4 ft. stems, 24 to 30 inch heads	\$4.00
Plants with 3 to 4 ft. stems, 18 to 24 inch heads	3.00

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM—(Standard)

Ligustrum japonicum excelsum superbum. (Silverleaf Privet.) A tall-growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, beautifully variegated white and green. Stands sun to perfection; in winter the dark-purple berries are very effective. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., grafted, very bushy.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
2-3 ft., grafted, very bushy.....	2.00	17.50
18-24 in., grafted, well-branched.....	1.50	12.50

Ligustrum japonicum marginatum aureum. (Goldeaf Privet.) A vigorous growing variety with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In winter the large bunches of purple berries combined with the yellow foliage makes a very striking effect. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 ft., very bushy specimens.....	\$4.00	
4-5 ft., grafted, very bushy specimens.....	3.00	
3-4 ft., grafted, very bushy specimens.....	2.00	\$17.50
2-3 ft., grafted, well-branched.....	1.50	12.50
18-24 in., grafted, well-branched.....	1.00	8.50



LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE (Sheared Plant)

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1856



LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM

Ligustrum lucidum. A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate, lanceolate, of a very dark shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Hardy at Baltimore. A most desirable variety. Attains a height of 20 feet.

Ligustrum nepalense. (Nepal Privet.) Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of smaller and more compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches, well-branched.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
18-24 inches, well-branched.....	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches, well-branched.....	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, well-branched.....	1.00	8.00

Ligustrum ovalifolium. (California Privet.) Growth erect; leaves larger than *L. amurense*, but not equal to it as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, extra strong.....	\$.50	\$4.00
3-4 feet, extra strong.....	.35	3.00

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora. (Southern Magnolia.) This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the Southern States, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
5-6 feet, well-branched, from open ground.....	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$225.00
4-5 feet, well-branched, from open ground.....	2.00	17.50	160.00
3-4 feet, well-branched, from open ground.....	1.50	12.50	120.00
2-3 feet, well-branched.....	1.25	10.00	90.00
18-24 inches, from open ground.....	1.00	9.00	75.00
2-3 feet, from pots.....	1.50	12.50	
18-24 inches, from pots.....	1.25	10.00	
12-18 inches, from pots.....	1.00	8.50	

NOTE—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground growing plants, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted, and, therefore, have finely-branched roots.

Magnolia fuscata. See *Michelia fuscata*.
Mahonia japonica. See *Berberis Japonica*.
Metrosideros. See *Callistemon*.

MICHELIA—(Banana Shrub)

Michelia fuscata. (*Magnolia fuscata*.) (Banana Shrub.) In the South one of our most popular and desirable evergreen shrubs. From early April until June the plant produces a quantity of yellowish-white flowers edged with maroon. The Banana-like fragrance is so pronounced that it is recognized several yards from the plant. In the North this is a very desirable conservatory shrub.

PRICE:	Each	10
From pots	\$.75	\$6.50

MYRTUS—(Myrtle)

Myrtus communis. (True Myrtle.) A dwarf shrub, with small bright green leaves; flowers pure white, very fragrant. Hardy at Augusta. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. (*Japanese Nandina*.) A beautiful upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves deep, glossy green, when young tinged with red. In winter beautiful coppery tones are assumed; white flowers produced in long panicles, followed by masses of small, bright red berries, which are retained all winter. Hardy at Washington, D. C. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, specimen.....	\$3.50	\$32.50
15-18 inches	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50
8-12 inches	1.00	8.50

NERIUM—(Oleander)

All Neriums are practically hardy in this latitude. They are also successfully grown along the coast of Southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter. They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatories.

Mme. Peyre. Very double, triple corolla; pale flesh.
Prof. Parlartorre. Pink, double corolla; very fine.
Double Red. Strong grower; good bloomer.
Splendens. One of the best. Flowers large, deep pink, double. Free bloomer.
Single White. Strong grower, continuous bloomer.
Single Yellow. Medium grower.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches, well-branched, from pots....	\$2.00	\$17.50
20-30 ins. well-branched, from 4-in. pots.....	1.50	12.50
15-20 ins., from 4-in. pots.....	1.00	8.00



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA



PITOSPORUM TOBIRA

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus fragrans. (*Olea fragrans.*) (Sweet Olive.) (Tea Olive.) Small, white flowers produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. As a conservatory shrub for Northern florists it will be found invaluable. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture. Ultimate height, 18 to 20 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	
18-24 inches	2.00	
15-18 inches	1.75	\$15.00
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50
10-12 inches	1.25	10.00
8-10 inches	1.00	8.00

PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi. (Laland Firethorn.) A beautiful sub-variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers, which are followed by bright orange berries, these being retained during the entire winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	
18-24 inches	2.00	\$17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.25	10.00

PACHYSANDRA

Pachysandra terminalis. (Japanese spurge.) A low-growing evergreen, valuable as a ground cover. Bright green leaves; greenish-white flowers. Grows well in shady location.

PRICE:	Each	10
	\$.25	\$2.00

PHOTINIA

Photinia serrulata. (Evergreen Photinia.) A large evergreen shrub, or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early April. Strong plants from open ground. Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
2-3 feet	1.75	15.00
18-24 inches	1.25	10.00
12-18 inches	1.00	8.00

PITOSPORUM

Pittosporum tobira. (Tobira Pittosporum.) A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the end of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can be trimmed in fanciful shapes.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, heavy, from open ground...	\$2.00	\$17.50
15-18 inches, well-branched, from open ground	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, branched, from open ground	1.25	10.00
10-12 inches, branched, from open ground	1.00	8.00

Privet. See Ligustrum.



NANDINA DOMESTICA

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1856

QUERCUS—(Oak)

Quercus laurifolia darlington. (Evergreen Darlington Oak.) This is a very handsome form of evergreen, or laurel-leaved oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the live oak. A magnificent species, and very popular wherever known.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-14 feet	\$5.00	\$45.00
10-12 feet	3.50	30.00
8-10 feet	2.50	22.50
6-8 feet	2.00	17.50

NOTE—As all evergreen oaks are difficult to transplant they must be defoliated and severely cut back before being set out. Keep the trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron catawbiense. (Catawba Rhododendron.) This is our native variety from the Allegheny Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

Rhododendron maximum. (Rosebay Rhododendron.) Native of the Allegheny Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than *R. catawbiense*.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-18 inches	1.50	12.50

ROSMARINUS—(Rosemary)

Rosmarinus officinalis. (Rosemary.) A shrubby evergreen with blue flowers borne in the axils of the leaves; one of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs. Very effective in a border or for planting in clumps. Will be cut back to six inches to facilitate transplanting.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two-year, well-branched	\$.40	\$3.50
One-year .....	.35	3.00

RUSCUS

Ruscus aculeatus. (Butcher's Broom.) A unique dwarf evergreen shrub, with acute or spiny bract-like leaves one-half to one and one-half inches long. Produces numerous red berries which are retained during winter.

PRICE:	Each
Strong plants	\$1.50

VIBURNUM

Viburnum odoratissimum. (Sweet Viburnum.) A Japanese variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of spreading growth. Attains a height of 10 feet. Very fragrant, pure white flowers in large panicles produced about the middle of April. A very handsome shrub.

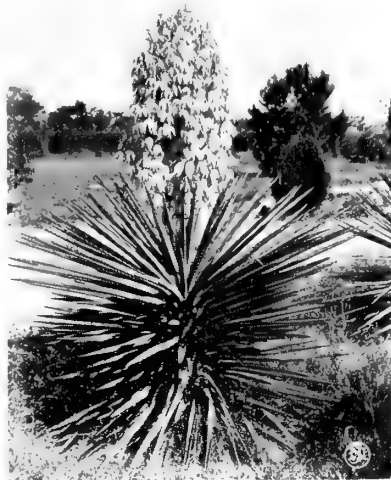
PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	8.50

Viburnum suspensum. (Sandankwa Viburnum.) From the Loochoo Islands. A shrub of compact, rapid growth, attaining a height of six to eight feet. Leaves dark green, paler beneath. Flowers creamy white, resembling the Trailing Arbutus; blooms in February or March, followed by red fruit. Does best when protected from the afternoon sun of summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	\$18.50
15-18 inches	1.50	13.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

Viburnum tinus. (Laurustinus.) One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy-white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
15-18 inch, strong plants, from open ground	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$85.00
12-15 inch, branched, from open ground	1.00	8.00	70.00
8-12 inch, from pots .....	.75	6.00	50.00



YUCCA TRECULEANA

YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa. (Common Yucca.) A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers produced in summer make a fine effect. Excellent for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
Five years	\$1.00	\$8.00
Four years .....	.75	6.00
Three years .....	.50	4.00

Yucca treculeana. (Spanish Bayonet.) This is a very rare and beautiful species from Northern Mexico and Southwest Texas. This variety is extremely difficult to obtain, but we have succeeded in raising a fine stock of vigorous plants. In early April flowers of ivory-whiteness are produced in great profusion upon a compact stock. The flower-heads are sometimes three feet in length. The leaves are dark green, thick, very rigid and of unusual length. A single plant or a mass is a most conspicuous object.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years	\$.75	\$6.50
Two years .....	.50	4.00

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

ARTEMESIA

Artemisia gnaphalodes. A handsome variety, with finely cut silvery foliage.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong plants, 4 to 5 in., clumps	\$.25	\$2.00

CANNA

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Hungaria, pink	\$.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
Yellow and red .....	.10	.85	7.50

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Chrysanthemum. Assorted colors For Spring Delivery.		
PRICE:	Each	10
	\$.25	\$2.00

COLOCASIA

Colocasia esculenta. (Elephant Ear.) This plant is too well-known to need describing.

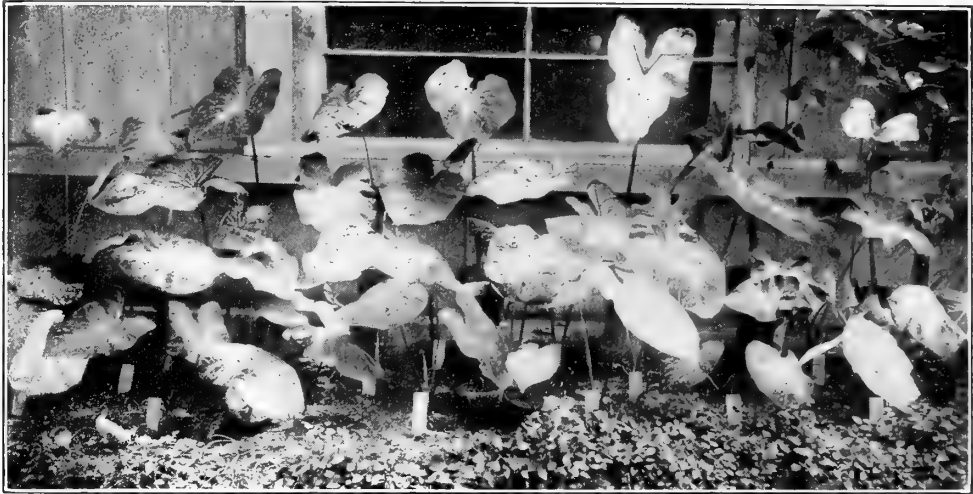
PRICE:	Each	10
	.25	\$2.00

Fancy-leaf colocasia. A fine summer plant for conservatory or partially shaded situation outdoors. Many color combinations. Leaves die down during the winter. For delivery after April 15th.

PRICES:	Each	10
Select plants	\$.50	\$4.00
First grade .....	.35	3.00

FERNS

Boston fern. Five and six-inch pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50
Lace fern. (Baby's Breath Fern.) 50c and 75c.



FANCY LEAVED COLOCASIA (CALADIUM)

HEMEROCALLIS

Hemerocallis flava. (Lemon Day Lily.) Yellow.
Hemerocallis fulva floreplena. (Double Tawny Day Lily.) Orange.
Hemerocallis thunbergi. (Japanese Day Lily.) Yellow.
 PRICE: Each 10
 Clumps \$.25 \$2.00

IRIS

Iris germanica. (German Iris or Flag.) The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring-blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and is of easy cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuous. The colors are white, blue, purple, yellow, and variously veined and striped. Every garden should contain a collection of these Flags.

PRICE: Each 10 100
 \$.25 \$2.00 \$17.50

Iris kaempferi. (Japanese Iris.) These handsome spring blooming plants are becoming popular. They begin blooming about the middle of April and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches, and are of various colors—white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta—variously marked and penciled. They are invaluable in herbaceous plantings; are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. Most effective where planted along the borders of ponds or streams. If the flower-stalks are cut just as the buds are expanding, and taken indoors, the flowers will last a long time, and as one flower fades another bud will open until all have shown their beautiful colors. With proper attention, this Iris will give a wealth of bloom and color. Assorted colors.

PRICE: Each 10 100
 Strong roots \$.25 \$2.00 \$17.50

JACOBINIA

Jacobinia carnea. A semi-tropical plant having flesh pink flowers. Very desirable. Height, three to four feet.

PRICE: Each
 From pots \$.75

LANTANA

Lantana. A fine bedding plant, also used in porch boxes. Blooms from spring until frost. Colors: Cream, orange and pink.

PRICE: 35c and 50c each

LIPPIA

Lippia citriodora. (Lemon-Verbena.) An old-fashioned favorite with fragrant lemon-scented leaves.

PRICE: Each 10
 \$.25 \$2.00

PAEONIA

Paeonia. (Peony.) We offer Peonies in white, red, and pink. Peonies do best in rich, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow manure. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall.

PRICE: Each 10
 \$.50 \$4.00

PHLOX

Phlox. A hardy perennial. Pink, white, red.
 PRICE: Each .10
 \$.25 \$2.00

RUDBECKIA

Rudbeckia laciniata. (Goldenglow.) A beautiful, graceful plant producing a mass of yellow dahlia-like flowers during the summer. Grows to five to seven feet.

PRICE: Each 10
 \$.25 \$2.00

VIOLETS

Viola odorata. (Sweet purple violet.) Very fragrant.
 PRICE: 100
 Strong plants \$2.00

CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

Climbing plants are indispensable for many ornamental uses, and are decidedly useful in nearly all of our garden operations. Some varieties are especially desirable for the beauty of their flowers; others for attractive foliage. They are easily cultivated, but must have proper care and attention in the matter of training. Possibly no climbers offer greater possibilities as ornaments than Clematis paniculata, Rhynchospermum and Wisteria; while Bignonias and climbing roses are very useful for trellised hedges. Our climbers are carefully grown and properly pruned, and are unusually vigorous. Nearly all in the lists are hardy in the North.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1858

AKEBIA

Akebia quinata. (Fiveleaf Akebia.) A very popular ornamental Japanese Climber, with beautiful foliage, almost evergreen. Peculiarly shaped, purple flowers produced in March.

PRICE: Each 10
Three year, strong.....\$.50

AMPELOPSIS—(Ivy)

Ampelopsis tricuspidata. (Boston Ivy.) (Japanese Creeper.) Japanese or Boston Ivy. A deciduous vine of rapid growth; suitable for covering walls, stumps etc.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong plants, from pots.....\$.50 \$4.00



ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS (Mexican Rose)

Antigonon leptopus. (Rosa-De-Montana.) (Mexican Rose.) A beautiful climbing plant with tuberous roots; blooms freely from June until fall. Beautiful, rosy-pink flowers produced in large racemes. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. In this section tops die down in winter; it is, therefore, advisable to protect the roots with a mulching of leaves.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong, from pots.....\$.50 \$4.00

BIGNONIA—(Trumpet Vine)

Bignonia capreolata. (Cross Vine.) (Bignonia crusingera.) A very handsome vigorous-growing evergreen, native climber, producing in early April a great profusion of trumpet-shape flowers about two inches long, yellow-red on outside, yellow throat. Hardy in North.

PRICE: Each 10
Three years, strong clumps, from open ground.....\$.50 \$4.00

CLEMATIS

Clematis henryi. Large, creamy-white; free grower and bloomer. The finest white Clematis.

Clematis jackmani. (Jackman Clematis.) Large and intense violet purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the best and most popular of the large flowering Clematis.

Clematis Madame Edouard Andre. Large; violet-red; strong grower and free bloomer.

PRICE: Each 10
Two year, extra strong.....\$.75

Clematis paniculata. (Sweet Autumn Clematis.) Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers, the foliage is handsome.

PRICE: Each 10
Two year, extra strong, field grown.....\$.50 \$4.00

NOTE.—Clematis do best in deep, rich soil. As soon as the plants are set out, supports on which to climb should be provided.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus kewensis. (Baby Wintercreeper.) A beautiful new trailing evergreen plant; desirable for rock garden or carpeting. Leaves very small; oval; dark green, with light veins. A very desirable variety.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong vines.....\$.30 \$2.50

Euonymus radicans. (Wintercreeper.) A trailing evergreen of rapid growth. Fine for covering walls and stumps; good ground-covering for shady places.

Euonymus radicans argenteo-marginatus. (Silveredge Wintercreeper.) A beautiful evergreen creeping plant with very pretty foliage, which is beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps; it is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.

PRICES: Each 10 100
15-18 in., extra strong,.....\$.50 \$4.00 \$30.00
field-grown clumps.....\$.30 2.50 20.00
12-15 in., field-grown clumps.....\$.30 2.50 20.00

FICUS

Ficus pumila. (F. repens.) (Climbing Fig.) An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Extra strong, from 3½ inch pots.....\$.35 \$3.00 \$25.00
Strong, from 2½ inch pots.....\$.25 2.00 15.00

GELSEMIUM—(Jasmine)

Gelsemium sempervirens. (Carolina Yellow-Jasmine.) Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong clumps, nursery-grown.....\$.35 \$3.00

HEDERA—(Ivy)

Hedera canariensis. (H. algeriensis.) (Algerian Ivy.) A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

Hedera helix. (English Ivy.) Too well known to need description.

Hedera helix gracilis. (Small-leaved English Ivy.) Similar to the English Ivy except that the leaves are very small.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Heavy.....\$.35 \$3.00 \$25.00
Strong.....\$.25 2.00 15.00

Honeysuckle. See Lonicera.
Japanese or Boston Ivy. See Ampelopsis.

JASMINUM—(Jasmine)

Jasminum primulinum. (New Chinese Jasmine.) This new variety, introduced from China, is a desirable acquisition to our list of hardy evergreen climbers. Light yellow flowers are produced in early March, and the plant continues to bloom for three months or more. In general appearance the flowers resemble those of *Jasminum nudiflorum*, but are considerably larger, sometimes being two inches in diameter. The foliage is rich, dark-green. In this locality the vine is an evergreen. It is not hardy north of Washington without protection. This plant should have a place in every garden. It does best when pruned and fertilized.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Strong, 3-4 feet.....\$.60 \$5.00 \$40.00
Strong, 2-3 feet.....\$.50 4.00 30.00
Strong, 18-24 inches.....\$.40 3.00 25.00

KADSURA

Kadsura japonica. (Scarlet Kadsura.) A very handsome, hardy Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves four to five inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance; flowers inconspicuous. In winter the clusters of small fruit, when ripe, make the plant very attractive.

PRICE:	Each	10	
Strong, two years.....		\$.75	\$6.00

LONICERA—(Honeysuckle)

Lonicera browni. (Brown's Honeysuckle.) A strong and rapid-growing evergreen variety with orange-scarlet flowers, which are produced in April. A decided improvement upon *L. sempervirens* (Woodbine), both as to foliage and bloom.

Lonicera heckrottii. (Everblooming Honeysuckle.) Flowers rose-colored on the outside; yellow in the center. A most excellent evergreen variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

Lonicera japonica halliana. (Hall Japanese Honeysuckle.) A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in late spring or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and ground-covers.

PRICES:	Each	10	
Three years, extra strong.....		\$.50	\$5.00
Two years, strong.....		.35	3.00

Rhynchospermum. See *Trachelospermum*.

SENECIO

Senecio scandens. (Parlor Ivy.) An ivy used in indoor planting; fine for trellis work.

PRICE:	Each	10	
		\$.25	\$2.00

TRACHELOSPERMUM—(Starjasmine)

Trachelospermum jasminoides. (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides*.) (Starjasmine.) The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing plant; producing in abundance from April until July, fragrant star-shaped, white flowers. When in full bloom this plant is most conspicuous. Very effective where a thick screen is desired.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
Extra strong, from 6 in. pots....	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
Extra strong, from 5 in. pots....	.50	4.00	35.00



TRACHELOSPERMUM

VINCA—(Periwinkle)

Vinca major. (Bigleaf Periwinkle.) An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than *V. minor*; excellent for vases, rock work and bordering slopes.

PRICES:	Each	10	100	1000
Strong clumps, from open ground.....	\$.25	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$60.00

Vinca major variegata. (Mottled Periwinkle.) Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white; excellent for vases and window boxes.

Vinca minor. (Common Periwinkle.) A well-known trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark green, but smaller than *V. major*.

PRICE:	Each	10	
Strong clumps, from open ground.....		\$.35	\$2.50



WISTERIA

WISTERIA

All of our Wisterias are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the Wisterias which are grown from seed.

Wisteria sinensis. (Chinese Wisteria.) The well-known, single purple flowered variety; free bloomer.

Wisteria sinensis alba. (White Chinese Wisteria.) White flowering; a beautiful, graceful climber. Free bloomer.

Wisteria sinensis floreplena. (Doubleflowering Wisteria.) Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterward it becomes floriferous.

Wisteria frutescens magnifica. (Yelloweye Wisteria.) (On own roots.) Flowers in large, drooping racemes, blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also produces flowers during the summer. Vigorous.

Wisteria multijuga. (Longcluster Wisteria.) Flowers about a week later than *Wisteria sinensis*. A distinct and showy variety. Flowers single, light purple, in loose racemes one to three feet long. Does not bloom freely until the vine is about three years old.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three years, grafted.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
Two years, grafted.....	.75	6.00

WISTERIA STANDARDS

Wisteria sinensis.
Wisteria sinensis alba.
Wisteria multijuga.

PRICE:	Each, \$1.50
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ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

Nothing can be more desirable for street protection or property division than a well-grown and carefully trimmed hedge. It may be a little more expensive than a fence in the beginning, but no repairs are required, and it grows in beauty from year to year.

For dividing lines, where a low hedge is desired, nothing is more appropriate than *Abelia grandiflora*, *Berberis thunbergi*, *Spiraea thunbergi*, or *Viburnum tinus*. All of these plants are graceful in form and beautiful in foliage and flowers. For formal plantings, the Amur and California privet, *Buxus* and *Carolina Cherry* are unsurpassed. All are evergreens and easily cared for and make a dense and compact growth.

NOTE—Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the price quoted per hundred; not less than 400 at the price quoted per thousand.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy *Abelia*.) This beautiful broad-leaved evergreen is becoming a very popular hedge plant. As this makes a very bushy growth, the plants can be set 18 to 24 inches apart.

PRICE: 100
12-18 in., strong plants, from open ground.....\$45.00

BERBERIS—(Barberry)

Berberis thunbergi. (Japanese Barberry.) A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson, yellow flowers produced in early April followed by red berries which are produced in great profusion and which last the entire winter. A popular plant for massing and for hedges.

PRICE: 100
12-18 inches\$25.00

BUXUS—(Box)

Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa. (Truedwarf Box.) This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It is of very slow growth, and its ultimate height is from four to five feet. The plants should be set from three to four inches apart. We offer a superb lot of home-grown plants.

PRICES: 100 1000
6-8 inches\$25.00
4-6 inches 15.00
3-4 inches, two years..... 12.50 \$100.00

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus. (Evergreen *Euonymus*.) Leaves dark shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

PRICES: 100
18-24 inches\$75.00
15-18 inches 65.00
12-15 inches 50.00
10-12 inches 35.00

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (Carolina Cherry-Laurel.) (*Prunus Caroliniana*.) This makes an admirable hedge plant. Stands shearing well and is perfectly free from the depredations of insect and fungus diseases. Plants should be cut back to within four inches of the ground when set out.

PRICE: 100
12-18 in., bushy, from open ground, two years, transplanted\$30.00

LIGUSTRUM—(Privet)

Ligustrum amurense. (Amur Privet.) The true variety. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amur

River Privet retains its foliage throughout the entire year. Since 1866 we have cultivated and disseminated millions of the Amur River Privet, and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

PRICES: 100 1000
2-3 feet, well-branched.....\$8.00 \$65.00
18-24 in., well-branched, transplanted..... 6.00 50.00
Ligustrum ovalifolium. (California Privet.) Growth erect; leaves larger than *L. amurense*, but not equal to it as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities.

PRICES: 100 1000
18-24 inches\$6.00 \$50.00
12-18 inches 5.00 40.00

NOTE—To save freight, we always cut back Amur River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids the possibility of the plants heating, should there be delay in transit.

How to Make a Privet Hedge. Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart, about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within four inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of six or eight inches, cut off one-half of this growth, both sides and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width. Cultivate well.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea thunbergi. (Thunberg *Spiraea*.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

PRICE: 100
12-18 inches\$40.00
10-12 inches 30.00

VIBURNUM

Viburnum tinus. (*Laurustinus*.) One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

PRICE: 100
8-12 inches\$50.00

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

(All Hardy in This Latitude)

These Are Very Effective as Ornamental Screens or for Planting in Masses or Groups.

ARUNDO—(Giant Reed)

Arundo donax. (Giant Reed.) A fine hardy variety with long green leaves.

Arundo donax variegata. (Striped Giant Reed.) A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves, striped green and white, very striking.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong roots\$.35 \$3.00

Bambusa. See *Phyllostachys*.

CORTADERIA—(Pampasgrass) Gynerium

Cortaderia argentea. (Common Pampasgrass.) With silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

PRICES: Each 10
Extra heavy clumps, 18-24 inches in diameter\$3.00 \$27.50
Extra heavy clumps, 12-15 inches in diameter 2.00 17.50
Strong clumps, 8 inches in diameter..... 1.00 8.00
Strong clumps, 5-6 inches in diameter.... .75 6.00
Strong clumps, 4 inches in diameter..... .50 4.00
Eulalia. See *Miscanthus*.

MISCANTHUS—(Eulalia)

Miscanthus sinensis gracillimus. (Maiden Grass.) A variety with narrow foliage and with a narrow stripe running through the middle of leaf; very graceful.

Miscanthus sinensis variegatus. (Striped Eulalia.) A variegated, hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps six feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are graceful and numerous.

Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus. (Zebra Grass.) (Zebra-Striped Eulalia.) Similar in habit to the above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

PRICES:	Each	10
Large clumps, 18 inch diameter.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
Strong clumps, 8 inch diameter.....	1.00	8.00
Strong clumps, 5-6 inch diameter.....	.75	6.00
Strong clumps, 4 inch diameter.....	.50	4.00

Pampas grass. See Cortaderia.

PHYLLOSTACHYS—(Bambusa)

Phyllostachys green. A very hardy bamboo introduced by the Department of Agriculture. Evergreen in this latitude.

Phyllostachys aurea. (Golden Japanese Bamboo.) A graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems from 15 to 20 feet. Leaves green and drooping; very numerous delicate branches. One of the hardiest Bamboos.

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra strong	\$.75	\$6.00
Strong .....	.50	4.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer; but it is in winter, when the Northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the Southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

It is an undisputed fact that at Fruitland Nurseries we grow the largest and most varied stock of Coniferous Evergreens in the Southern States, and especially do we give attention to such varieties as are best adapted to the warmer climate. In our collection of Thuja, Cupressus, Chamaecyparis, Juniperus, etc., may be found many rare and valuable specimens. We also grow large quantities of the hardier varieties, adapted to the Northern part of the country.

Our Conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots and then in the open ground, and are afterward several times transplanted. Therefore, we can offer our patrons plants with excellent root-system. Many varieties of Conifers are grown in the open during the summer, lifted in the early fall and potted, and, before being shipped, plants have already started new roots. All plants, both from open ground and pots, are shipped with a ball of earth around the roots, which is wrapped in burlap or moss.

Directions for Planting Conifers

Place the plant in the properly prepared hole; cut the string, so that the burlap can be released from about the ball of the plant, and plant in the same manner as instructions given under head of Broad-leaved Evergreens. Keep the plants well watered and mulched. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March, but in the lower sections, where the ground does not remain frozen during the winter, planting can be successfully done any time when the ground is in proper condition. We have a superb lot of shapely plants of many varieties of Conifers. These are from 10 to 20 years of age, and have been several times sheared and transplanted. Those desiring immediate effect will secure it by using the above mentioned specimens. The prices vary from \$5.00 to \$100.00 each according to size. Prices of SPECIMEN CONIFERS given on request.

Arborvitae. See Thuja.

Biota. See Thuja.

Cedrus deodara. (Deodar Cedar.) The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet, foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate.

PRICES:	Each
30-36 inches	\$4.00
24-30 inches	3.00
18-24 inches	2.50



CEPHALOTAXUS DRUPACEA

CEPHALOTAXUS—(Yew)

Cephalotaxus drupacea. (Japanese Plum-Yew.) This is a rare and dwarf-growing Japanese Yew, which is almost trailing in its habit. An excellent plant for rockeries and ground covering, or where a low-spreading effect is desired. A most effective plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches spread.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
12-15 inches spread.....	1.00	8.00
10-12 inches spread.....	.75	6.00

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S.T. & Co.

CEPHALOTAXUS HARRINGTONIA FASTIGIATA

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1850

Cephalotaxus harringtonia. (C. Pedunculata.) (Stem-fruited Yew.) (Harrington Plum-Yew.) Medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from one to two inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches, branched.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
12-15 inches, branched.....	1.00	8.00

Cephalotaxus harringtonia fastigiata. (Spiral or Korean Plum-Yew.) An upright growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, six to eight feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches, well-branched.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
24-30 inches, well-branched.....	1.75	15.00
18-24 inches, well-branched.....	1.50	12.50

CHAMAECYPARIS—Retinospora (Japan Cypress)

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. (Cupressus Lawsoniana.) (Lawson Cypress.) These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.00	\$2.50
18-24 inches	1.50	1.50



CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana. (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.) Very compact; foliage rich dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 inches	\$1.25	\$10.00
8-10 inches	1.00	8.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea. (Golden Sawara Retinospora.) In foliage and habit of growth similar to C. pisifera, except that the new growth is of a rich, golden hue; a very showy and valuable variety. Ultimate height, 20 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, very compact.....	\$6.00	
3-4 feet, very compact.....	3.00	
2-3 feet, very compact.....	2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches, compact.....	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches	1.25	10.00
12-15 inches	1.00	8.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea fulleri. (Retinospora fulleri aurea.) A form of C. pisifera filifera aurea, but of more intense golden hue. A very beautiful and rare form.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-7 feet, compact specimens.....	\$10.00	
4-5 feet, compact specimens.....	6.00	
3-4 feet, compact.....	3.00	
2-3 feet	2.00	
18-24 inches	1.50	
15-18 inches	1.25	

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa argenta. (Silver Tip Retinospora.) A beautiful variety of very dwarf and compact growth. Ends of branches are silver-tipped. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches, very compact.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
10-12 inches, very compact.....	1.50	12.50

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea. (Goldenplumed Retinospora.) This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Chamaecyparis. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, very compact.....	\$3.00	\$35.00
2-3 feet, very compact.....	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches, very compact.....	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches, very compact.....	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, compact.....	1.00	8.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa sieboldi. (Siebold Retinospora, sometimes called Biola Rosedale.) A rather dwarf, but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to a purplish hue in winter; an attractive and conspicuous variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.75	15.00
15-18 inches	1.25	10.00
12-15 inches	1.00	8.00

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa veitchi. (Moss Retinospora.) (Veitch Silver Cypress.) Rapid grower; heath-like foliage; bluish green; handsome and distinct. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, compact specimens.....	\$4.00	\$7.50
2-3 feet, compact specimens.....	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches, compact.....	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches, compact.....	1.25	10.00
12-15 inches, compact.....	1.00	8.00

CRYPTOMERIA—(Japanese Cedar)

Cryptomeria japonica. (Japanese Cedar.) (Common Cryptomeria.) A great favorite in Japan, attains a height of 100 or more feet. Of graceful and rapid growth. Regular, pyramidal habit, the foliage somewhat resembles that of the Norfolk Island Pine; hardy in New England in sheltered position.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, from pots.....	\$3.00	\$27.50
2-3 feet, from pots.....	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches, from pots.....	1.50	12.50

CUNNINGHAMIA

Cunninghamia lanceolata. (Cunninghamia sinensis.) (Chinese Fir.) A beautiful tree, resembling somewhat the araucaria. Leaves lance-like on horizontal branches, rapid and symmetrical grower. Attains a height of 80 feet. Very scarce.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, from pots.....	\$3.00	
15-18 inches, from pots.....	2.50	

CUPRESSUS

Cupressus lusitanica. (Portuguese Cypress.) Has spreading branches. Foliage sea-green covered with bluish-white bloom. Ultimate height about 50 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 feet	\$6.00	
5-6 feet	5.00	
4-5 feet	4.00	

Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis. (Columnar Italian Cypress.) This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	8.50

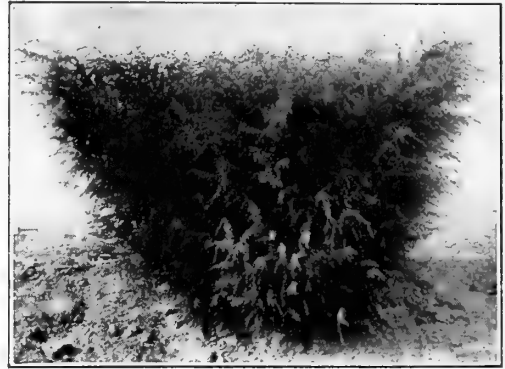
JUNIPERUS—(Juniper)

Juniperus chinensis albovariegata. (Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper.) Foliage somewhat similar to *J. japonica*, but plant is of more compact and dwarf growth; branches beautifully variegated gold and yellow. This is a very hardy and most desirable variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

Juniperus communis. (Common Juniper.) One of the best and hardiest varieties with spreading, erect branches. There are several forms of this Juniper, some of them forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, compact.....	\$3.00	\$27.50
3-4 feet, compact.....	2.50	22.50
2-3 feet, compact.....	2.00	15.00
18-24 inches, compact.....	1.50	12.50



JUNIPERUS OBLONGA

Juniperus oblonga. (Nepaul Juniper.) Upright habit with slender, diverging and recurving branches. Can be sheared in different shapes. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, compact.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
2-3 feet	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches	1.25	10.00
12-15 inches	1.00	8.00

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer Juniper.) One of the most popular Junipers used in foundation plantings. Branches grow at an angle of about forty-five degrees from the stem. It is a grayish-green, summer and winter. Ultimate height, 6-10 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-15 inches	1.50	12.50

Juniperus sabina. (Savin Juniper.) A dwarf, trailing variety. Very desirable and suitable for rock work.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches spread.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
12-15 inches spread.....	1.00	8.00

Juniperus squamata. (Scaly Leaved Juniper.) (Trailing Juniper.) A very hardy, trailing variety of good merit. Foliage glaucous green. A most valuable plant for rockeries, slopes or where a trailing effect is desired.

PRICE:	Each	10
10-12 inches	\$1.00	\$8.50

PINUS—(Pine)

Pinus caribaea. (Slash Pine.) One and two-year seedlings suitable for reforestation purposes.

PRICE:	100
	\$2.00

Pinus densiflora. (Japanese Redpine.) This is the pine which is dwarfed by the Japanese and trained into many curious and fantastic shapes, but if allowed to grow the tree will attain a height of 75 to 100 feet. A rapid and hardy grower; leaves slender, bright, bluish green, three to five inches long. A very ornamental variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00
18-24 inches	\$1.00	8.50

Pinus mughus compacta. (Dwarf Mountain Pine.) Very dwarf and compact with dark green foliage. Ultimate height three to six feet.

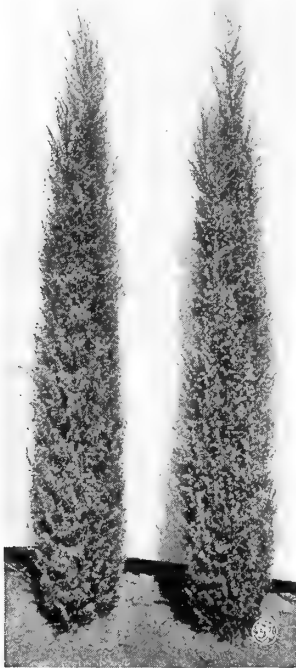
PRICE:	Each
12-15 inches	\$2.00

Retinospora. See *Chamaecyparis.*

THUJA—(Arborvitae) American Varieties

Thuja occidentalis plicata. (*Thuja lobbi.*) (*Thuja gigantea.*) A tall-growing variety from California. Short horizontal branches, foliage bright green.

PRICES:	Each
2-3 feet	\$2.00
18-24 inches	\$1.50



JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS

Juniperus communis hibernica. (Irish Juniper.) A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$3.00	\$27.50
2-3 feet	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

Juniperus japonica. (Japanese Juniper.) A beautiful variety with bright green foliage, which does not change during winter; of compact growth. A most desirable sort.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, very compact.....	\$3.00	\$27.50
2-3 feet, compact.....	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	8.00

Juniperus japonica aurea. (Golden Japanese Juniper.) A very beautiful hardy variety of dwarf upright habit, with young branchlets golden yellow, the color becoming more brilliant in the full sun.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$1.50	\$12.50
12-15 inches	1.25	10.00

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1853

Thuja occidentalis globosa. (American Globe Arborvitae.) A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth. Ultimate height, four to six feet.

PRICES:	Each
15-18 inches	\$2.00
12-15 inches	1.50

Thuja occidentalis pumila. (Booth Arborvitae.) A very dwarf, compact grower, with bright green foliage; globe-like form; very desirable where formal effect is desired. Ultimate height, four to five feet.

PRICES:	Each
12-15 inches	\$1.50
10-12 inches	1.00

Thuja occidentalis reidi. (Reid Arborvitae.) A somewhat dwarf variety of rather slow growth; of compact, pyramidal habit; a rare and desirable variety; attains an ultimate height of 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, compact specimens.....	\$3.00	
18-24 inches, compact.....	2.00	17.50

THUJA—Asiatic Varieties (Biota)

Thuja orientalis. (Chinese Arborvitae.) A beautiful conifer without the golden tint. Variable in form, but the plants we offer are very fine and will prove most satisfactory.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$5.00	\$45.00
4-5 feet	4.00	37.50
3-4 feet	3.00	27.50
2-3 feet	2.00	17.50

Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua. (Goldspire Arborvitae.) Originated by P. J. Berckmans Company; of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold; some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. As its name implies, it is most conspicuous; easily grown; and has stood perfectly in the East and West 20 degrees below zero.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$3.00	\$27.50
24-30 inches	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

Thuja orientalis aurea nana. (Biota aurea nana.) (Berckmans Golden Arborvitae.) The most popular Thuja grown. Originated by P. J. Berckmans Company, at Augusta. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. For window boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is desirable where it is too cold for Palms and other decorative plants. For formal planting it is at its best when planted in high, well-drained soils, and in a protected situation the plants have stood 15 below zero without injury.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$3.00	
18-24 inches	2.50	
15-18 inches	2.00	
12-15 inches	1.50	
10-12 inches	1.25	

Thuja orientalis aurea pyramidalis. (Golden Pyramidal Arborvitae.) Originated by P. J. Berckmans Company. Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups. Will attain a height of 20 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$4.00	
30-36 inches	3.00	\$27.50
24-30 inches	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

Thuja orientalis pyramidalis. (Biota Pyramidalis.) In this we have succeeded in getting a form of the pyramidal arborvitae which does not become brown during winter, but retains constantly its bright-green color; of compact and pyramidal habit. A plant which fills a long-felt want.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$3.50	\$30.00
24-30 inches	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50



THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA CONSPICUA

ROSES

All of the roses described in this catalogue have been thoroughly tested. We try out annually all of the leading new sorts, many of which will never appear in our catalogue, as they failed to measure up to our standard. Before sending roses to our clients we must be assured that they are good growers and free bloomers. Of course, some roses will give better results in certain localities than others, and some of the forcing roses will not stand in open ground, and vice-versa. Strong, field-grown roses have always been one of our specialties. For many years our roses have been noted for their sturdiness and unusual vigor. Roses grown at Augusta are giving splendid results in Canada and other cold sections.

Our soil is especially adapted to developing the rose properly. Our one-year, field-grown plants equal the average two-year field-grown plants of the North and West.

No garden, it matters not how small, is complete without roses, and every landscape scheme should be provided with a place for the rose.

Directions for Growing Roses

SOIL AND PREPARATION OF SAME. The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy, it is advisable to add a good proportion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds, and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it is advisable to fertilize roses from time to time, using bone meal, well-rotted cow manure or liquid manure; apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. As soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.



Never use a spade in a rose bed, but use a digging fork; this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

PLANTING. We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within three to six inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about one inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set two or three inches below the level. Fill the hole half-full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed.

Rose Diseases

Sooner or later the rose-grower will be bothered with diseases, and these are caused mostly by aphid and thrips. Black spot and powdery mildew.

Aphid, or green plant-lice are sucking insects and attack the new growth of either the shoot or bud. Thrips also work on the new growth, but usually in the flower, causing them to fail to open, turning brown and withering up. Aphid may be removed by a strong stream from the hose. Both pests can be handled by spraying with a mixture of one pound of laundry soap and one ounce of Black-Leaf 40, or other tobacco extract, to eight gallons of water. Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, add the Black-Leaf 40, and spray thoroughly.

For thrip the best treatment is to cut off all open and partly open flowers early in the morning before spraying, and put the flowers in a bucket of water with ¼-inch of kerosene floating on the surface.

Black-spot causes the leaves to turn yellow and drop off, and will be found in the dark areas of the leaves. Powdery mildew appears on young leaves and shoots. The best spray is potassium sulphide, one ounce to two gallons of water. Bordeaux Mixture or one of the prepared Bordeaux Compounds can also be used as a spray at intervals of a week or ten days until the disease is checked.

Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

PRUNING. This should not be done too early in the winter in this section. We have found from experience that if roses are trimmed before January 1st, they sometimes, during warm winters, start an early growth, and consequently the plants are killed by the heavy frosts in February. About two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off, and all of the small, weak shoots and all decayed wood cut out. When pruning cut close to an eye or to the main stem of the plant. Do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these decay and injure the plants. The more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Climbing roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem.

NOTE. The pruning directions in the above paragraph refer to roses which have been planted more than a year.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring. They state that the flowers produced are inferior and do not come up to description. It should be understood that perfect flowers cannot be had when the plants are set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well-established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint.

NOTE. The letter following each Rose denotes the class to which it belongs: (T.) Tea, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (C) China, (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual, (N) Noisette, (P) Polyantha, (R) Rugosa, (W) Wichuraiana, (B) Bourbon.

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra heavy, field-grown, three years.....	\$1.00	
Extra strong, field-grown, two years.....	.75	\$6.00
Strong, field-grown, one year.....	.50	4.00

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1856

Alexander Hill Gray. (T.) Its color is a solid deep yellow throughout.

Anna de Diesbach. (H. P.) Clear bright carmine pink; very large, full and finely-shaped; fragrant and a free bloomer.

Antoine Rivoire. (H. T.) Yellow; tinted rosy flesh, with a border of carmine. Good form. A fine rose.

Balduin. (See Helen Gould.)

Blumenschmidt. (T.) Pure citron yellow; outer petals edged tender rose; vigorous grower; fine variety. One year only.

Bride. (T.) White tinged blush, and at times silvery rose.

Bridesmaid. (T.) The most popular pink tea rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improved Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Beautiful peachblow-pink, rich center, large and full.

Cecile Brunner. (H. Pol.) This is the popular Baby Pink or "Sweetheart" Rose. Color blush, shaded light salmon-pink; distinct and desirable. Makes a handsome miniature rose.

Clothilde Soupert. (P.) Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Columbia. (H. T.) Pink deepening to a glowing shade of pink as the bud opens; blooms measuring six inches across. A peculiarity of this rose is that the shades become more intense until full maturity of flower. One year only.

Col. R. S. Williamson. (H. T.) Satiny-white with deep flesh center; flowers very full, of perfect form with high-pointed center. A fine rose.

Duchesse De Brabant. (T.) Soft, light rose, with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and productive.

Etoile De France. (H. T.) A beautiful shade of clear, crimson velvet; very fragrant.

F. R. Patzer. (H. T.) Beautiful and free-blooming; robust, of erect growth; profuse bloomer; flowers creamy-buff, back of petals pink, as the bud opens it changes to light pink; very fragrant.

Frank W. Dunlop. (H. T.) One of the latest roses. Bright rose pink. Vigorous grower. One year only.

Gen. Jacqueminot. (H. P.) Bright, shining crimson, very fragrant, free bloomer.

George Ahrends. (Pink American Beauty.) (H. P.) Delicate pink color which is unapproachable. A wonderful rose.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (H. T.) Color white, base of petals canary; very large blooms; fragrant perfume.

Hadley. (H. T.) Deep, rich, velvety crimson. Well-formed buds on long stiff stems. Very fragrant. One year only.

Helen Gould. (Balduin.) (H. T.) Rosy pink; long, pointed buds. Fine.

Hoosier Beauty. (H. T.) Crimson scarlet with darker shadings. Buds of good length with stiff stems. A strong grower. One year only.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. (H. T.) Clear imperial pink, highly perfumed with very large blooms.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Best white Hybrid Tea grown.

Killarney. (H. T.) A favorite rose, of brilliant silvery pink; beautiful in bud; flowers large; free bloomer and strong grower.

La France. (H. T.) One of the best-known roses. Silvery peach; excellent; weak grower.

Lady Hillingdon. (T.) Apricot yellow; beautiful bud; strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer; excellent.

Los Angeles. (H. T.) One of the finest roses ever introduced; strong grower, producing a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of flame pink; beautifully formed bud with a wealth of color. Budded.

PRICE: \$1.00

Mme. Butterfly. (H. T.) A new rose and one that is in great demand. A sport of Ophelia, but with more blooms and more petals to the bloom. Color bright pink.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) A magnificent Hybrid Tea of the very loveliest shade of pink.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. (Per.) "The Daily Mail Rose." This rose won the gold cup for the best new rose at the International Horticultural Exhibition held in London, England, May, 1912. Words cannot fully describe the beauty and color of this wonderful rose, which is a coral-red shaded with yellow at the base.

PRICE: \$1.00



MAGNA CHARTA

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. (H. T.) Deep saffron-yellow, opening canary, with dark golden shadings.

Mme. Segond Webber. (H. T.) Bud is long and of rosy-salmon or flesh-color, and color deepens as the bloom expands; a most desirable variety.

Mlle. Helene Cambier. (H. T.) Grand flower, opens orange-yellow, changing to yellow.

Magna Charta. (H. P.) Bright, rosy-carmine. A standard variety.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Deep rose-pink; inner side of petals silvery rose; very double. Extra strong grower; fine bloomer. The finest rose by far that has yet been introduced for a long time. We can confidently recommend it.

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) Pale yellow, edged rose. Very fine.

Marshall P. Wilder. (H. P.) Cherry carmine; free bloomer, very fine.

Meteor. (H. T.) Dark velvety crimson shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.

Miss Cynthia Forde. (H. T.) Deep, shining rose-pink; flowers very large, perfectly formed and full. Free bloomer.

Ophelia. (H. T.) Brilliant salmon flesh, shaded with rose on outer edge of petals. Very fragrant.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Brilliant carmine; tinted rose; finely formed buds.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) The flowers are immense, probably the largest rose. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; double and full; finely scented; blooms all summer.

Perle Des Jardins. (T.) Bright yellow, very full, and double. Best of its color. One year only.

Phyllis. (P.) Pretty, bright carmine-pink, very bushy and of branching habit, producing long, feathery panicles of flowers from June until frost. A good rose for hedges.

President Taft. (H. T.) A beautiful shade of deep, shining pink; blooms very large and of fine form; very fragrant. This is in a class by itself.

President Wilson. (H. T.) A very fine salmon-pink rose with large flowers on erect stems. Good bloomer.

PRICE: \$1.00

Prince Camille De Rohan. (H. P.) Deep velvety crimson-maroon, full, good form and perhaps the best of all the hardy dark roses.

Radiance. (H. T.) Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich pink tints. Large and full with strong upright stems.

Red Letter Day. (H. T.) An exceedingly beautiful rose of infinite grace and charm. Its velvety, brilliant glowing scarlet-crimson buds and fully opened cactus-like flowers never fade, as the reflex of the petals is satiny crimson-scarlet.

Red Radiance. (H. T.) A splendid even shade of clear red. A strong vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.



M. P. WILDER

- Rhea Reid.** (H. T.) One of the best roses of recent introduction. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red.
- Richmond.** (H. T.) Pure rich scarlet; very free and continuous flowering; splendid color.
- Rugosa Rubra.** (R.) A popular variety for planting in masses or for hedges. Large single crimson flowers, followed by glossy red berries.
- Souv. de Claudius Pernet.** (H. T.) One of the newest roses and considered by many the best real yellow rose grown. Strong grower with stiff stems; flower very large.
- PRICE**—Budded plants only.....\$1.50
- Souv. De La Malmaison.** (B.) Large, very full; flesh-colored. A very free bloomer; an old favorite.
- Souv. De Pierre Notting.** (T.) A cross between Maman Cochet and Marechal Niel. Color a blending of pink creamy white and orange yellow edged with red.
- Sunburst.** (H. T.) This beautiful rose has been thoroughly tested, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its color. The color is a most pleasing shade of yellow and orange; buds long and pointed; plant vigorous and healthy; blooms keep for a long time after being cut. A grand rose.
- Ulrich Brunner.** (H. P.) Cherry red of immense size, fine form and most effective in the garden.
- Wellesley.** (H. T.) Beautiful pink; the reverse side of the petals silvery.
- White Maman Cochet.** (T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb rose.
- White Killarney.** (H. T.) A pure white sport of the popular Pink Killarney. Identical in every way with the parent, except in color, which is a pure white.
- William Shean.** (H. T.) Strong grower, throwing up long, stiff canes, crowned with large, pointed flowers of a Killarney-pink. Fine form, free and perpetual bloomer. A grand rose.
- Wm. R. Smith.** (T.) Creamy white with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer and vigorous grower.
- Yvonne Vacherot.** (H. T.) Color porcelain-white, strongly marked with pure pink; long-pointed buds.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Beauty. (Climbing.) (H. P.) Crimson flower three to four inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally during the summer.

- American Pillar.** (H. W.) Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamen. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber.
- Banksian, White.** (B.) The flowers of this very desirable rose are pure white, violet scented, very small, double and borne in umbels of twelve to fifteen blossoms. Spring bloomer.
- Banksian, Yellow.** (L. B.) Small, double sulphur-yellow flowers in clusters. A vigorous grower; one and two years.
- Cherokee, White.** (R.) The well-known Cherokee of the South, where it has become naturalized; it is, however, a native of China. A vigorous and rampant climber. Large, single white, fragrant flowers produced in early spring in great profusion; evergreen; foliage bright, glossy green; most desirable for pergolas and trellises. Will climb to the top of the loftiest tree. One and two years.
- Climbing Baldwin.** (Helen Gould.) A grand climber. Similar in color to the bush form.
- Clothilde Soupert.** (T. P.) This variety originated in the nurseries of P. J. Berckmans Company. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of climbing roses, and is becoming one of the favorites. One, two and three years.
- Devoniensis.** (T.) An old favorite. Creamy white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer, one and two years.
- Dorothy Perkins.** (H. W.) This is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from one to one and one-half inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable climbing rose. Most effective for planting in terraces and slopes. One, two and three years.
- Dr. W. Van Fleet.** (H. W.) Flowers when open run four inches and over in diameter. The center is built high, petals beautifully undulated and cupped. The color is a remarkable delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center.
- Elie Beauvillain.** (T.) A climber with soft rose, salmon center; vigorous grower; very good.
- Etoile De France.** (H. T.) One of the very best dark velvety crimson climbing roses; very hardy climber.
- Evergreen or Double Cherokee.** (H. T.) This is a double form of the popular Cherokee Rose. The flowers are two and one-half to three inches in diameter, very double, similar to the White Banksian. The plant being evergreen makes it a desirable climber. Blooms in late spring.
- Fortune Double Yellow.** (N.) (Gold of Ophir.) Yellow, flaked with carmine. This is a great rose in California, where it is seen at its best, although suited for general planting.
- Gainsborough.** (C. H. T.) Almost white and lustrous as satin, very large and delicately tinged.
- Hiawatha.** (H. W.) Brilliant ruby-carmine; clear white eye; very distinct, vigorous grower; almost evergreen. One and two years.
- Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.** (H. T.) (Mrs. Robert Peary.) Similar to the bush form. Vigorous.
- Killarney.** (C. H. T.) An exact counterpart of Killarney except that it is of vigorous climbing habit; deep shell-pink.
- Lady Ashtown.** (H. T.) Deep rose, shading to silvery-pink, with touches of yellow at base of the petals.
- Lady Gay.** (H. W.) A bright rose-pink; similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later, the flowers being larger and fewer to the cluster. One, two and three years.
- Mme. Caroline Testout.** (C. H. T.) A rampant climber; beautiful glowing pink. You can't beat it.
- Maman Cochet.** (T.) No rose we grow is so popular as Maman Cochet. Here we have an exact counterpart of that popular variety, except that it is a vigorous climber.



A BUDDED ROSE, SHOWING STOCK ON WHICH IT IS BUDDED

- Marechal Niel.** (N.) Deep chrome yellow. Climbs to a great height and blooms in rich profusion. A great favorite. One and two years.
- Meteor.** (H. T.) Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber.** (H. W.) Vivid scarlet; shaded crimson, makes a brilliant display for a long period of time in the garden. A wonderful new climbing rose.
- Pillar of Gold.** (T.) Rosy-pink, base of petals yellow. Sometimes almost solid pink. Very large and double in the center. One, two and three years.
- Reine Marie Henriette.** (T.) Bright cherry-red. Of good form and vigorous habit. The best red climber. One and two years.
- Reve D'Or.** (Climbing Safrano.) (N.) Chamois-yellow, large; full; fragrant; free bloomer. Extra fine. One, two and three years.
- Silver Moon.** (H. W.) Pure, silvery white; large blooms; vigorous growth. One and two years.
- Souv. De La Malmaison.** (B.) A beautiful climbing form of this well-known rose; flowers flesh-colored, large and very full; rampant grower; evergreen. This variety is becoming a great favorite. One and two years.
- Tausendscheon, or Thousand Beauties.** (C. P.) Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns. One, two and three years.
- Wichuraiana.** (R.) The Memorial Rose.) Almost evergreen; flowers small, single, white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. On account of its hardiness and glossy foliage, it is used extensively in the North for cemetery planting. The plant is a strong grower. One, two and three years.
- White Maman Cochet.** (C. T.) A climbing form that will become as popular a climber as its parent has as a bush rose. White flowers tinged pink.
- William Allen Richardson.** (N.) Orange-yellow; center coppery-yellow.
- Wooten.** (H. P.) Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson, very double and fine climber.

Roses Budded Upon Manetti Stocks

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of roses upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth and the plants are thus enabled to withstand extreme heat and droughs, and still produce flowers.

Budded roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetual, and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

Roses Budded on Manetti. (Bush.) For description see above varieties.

- | | |
|--|---|
| American Beauty. | Lady Pirrie. (H. T.) Buff-tinted salmon. Extremely vigorous grower and free bloomer. |
| Captain Christy. | Lady Ursula. (H. T.) Beautiful flesh-pink, of great substance and good form. |
| Columbia. | LaFrance. |
| Devoniensis. (T.) An old favorite. Creamy white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer. | Mme. Butterfly. |
| Frank W. Dunlop. | Mme. Caroline Testout. |
| Frau Karl Druschki. (White American Beauty.) | Mme. Segond Webber. |
| Grace Molyneux. (T.) Creamy apricot, flesh in center; a strong, free grower and bloomer. | Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. (H. T.) Rosy-scarlet buds opening reddish-salmon, reverse of petals rosy-scarlet; semi-double flowers. |
| Hadley. | Ophelia. |
| Killarney. | Sunburst. |
| Lady Hillingdon. | |

Climbing Roses Budded on Manetti

- | | |
|---|---|
| American Beauty. | Maman Cochet. Pink. |
| Cherokee, Pink. (Too well-known to need describing.) | Marechal Niel. |
| Cloth of Gold. | Marie Guillot. |
| Devoniensis. | Meteor. |
| Elie Beauvillain. | Pauls Carmine Pillar. (C. H. T.) Very early. Flowers very large and showy, of rich rosy-carmine, with white eye. |
| Gold of Ophir. (Fortune double yellow.) | Pauls Scarlet Climber. |
| Helen Gould. (Balduin.) | Perles des Jardins. |
| Killarney. | Reine Marie Henriette. |
| Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. | Reve d'Or. |
| Mme. Caroline Testout. | Solfatare. |
| Mme. Wagram. (Climbing Paul Neyron. (C. T.) Flowers pink, but they do not resemble nor are they as large as Paul Neyron. | Souv. de la Malmaison. |
| | White Maman Cochet. |
| | Wm. Allen Richardson. |



PINK CHEROKEE ROSE

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Chilopsis	18	Iris	36	Pine	42	Vitex	24
Chionanthus	18, 24	Ivy	37, 38	Pinus	42	Walnuts	14
Chrysanthemum	35	Jacobinia	36	Pittosporum	34	Weeping Cherry	27
Cinnamomum	30	Japonica	30	Platanus	27	Weigela	24
Citrus	18	Jasmine	20, 37	Plums	13	White Fringetree	18
Clematis	37	Jasminum	20, 37	Plums, Flowering	22, 27	Willow	22, 27
Clethra	18	Juniper	42	Pomegranates	16	Wintercreeper	37
Cleyera	30	Juniperus	42	Pomegranate, Flowering	22	Wisteria	38
Climbers and Trailers	36	Kadsura	38	Poplar	27	Wisteria Standards	38
Climbing Fig	37			Privet	32, 33, 39	Yew	40, 41
Colocasia	35					Yucca	35



INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

On account of Parcel Post regulations, these items will have to be sent by Express or Freight.

Aphine, 1 quart	.....			\$1.00
Arsenate of Lead, Powder	.....	1 lb.	50c	4 lbs. 1.75
Atomic Sulphur, Paste	.....			5 lbs. 1.00
Black Leaf 40	.....	1 oz.	35c	1/2 lb. 1.25
Bordeaux Mixture	.....	1 lb.	45c	5 lbs. 1.75
Paracide	.....	1 lb.	50c	5 lbs. 2.00
Scalecide	.....	1 qt.	60c	1 gal. 1.45



LAGERSTROEMIA



CEDRUS DEODARA